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361

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President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr shown visiting tank units at the besieged city of Khorramshahr Thursday, according to Associated Press. Iraq had said its troops had captured the port.

## West Europe Welcomes Accord U.S., Russia on Missile Talks

Joseph Fitchett  
Special Herald Tribune  
— West European governments welcomed Thursday the U.S. and Soviet decision to start negotiations on nuclear missile talks in Europe. The move was seen as a significant step toward reducing the nuclear arms race in the region.

German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who has argued that the U.S. should not build up its nuclear arsenal in Europe, said the move was a "very important step" toward achieving a "new balance of power" in Europe. He said the move was a "very important step" toward achieving a "new balance of power" in Europe.

Several European governments had reservations about NATO's new missile because they felt that the U.S. was failing to provide an "adequate opportunity" for Moscow to envisage disarmament. The decision to start talks will quell these political objections, diplomats said.

Schmidt said that the move was one of the Western leaders who pushed hardest for the NATO weapons, also advocated strenuous efforts to start disarmament talks.

### Explanation of Soviet Blast Still Sought

## U.S. Rejects Violation of Atom Test Ban

By Richard Burr  
New York Times Service  
WASHINGTON — The Carter administration has rejected a proposal to conduct an underground nuclear test whose explosive force would exceed the limit established in a 1974 agreement with the Soviet Union, State Department officials said.

The officials said the detonation of a large nuclear weapon next month in Nevada was one of several options discussed at a White House meeting Wednesday as a response to a Soviet nuclear test earlier this month. The Soviet test, carried out Sept. 14, is thought by some experts to have involved a much more powerful explosion than is permitted by the so-called threshold test ban treaty between Moscow and Washington.

Although some nuclear specialists at the Defense and Energy Departments were said to have pressed for an equally large U.S. test, officials said a decision was taken Wednesday to continue to abide by the terms of the 1974 accord. The agreement prohibits Washington and Moscow from conducting underground explosions, in excess of 150 kilotons. One kiloton equals 1,000 tons of TNT in destructive power.

State Department aides said that, while the proposal for conducting a test above 150 kilotons had been turned down, the administration still intended to press Moscow for more details on the Sept. 14 blast.

According to the aides, the proposal under discussion called for detonating the Air Force's new Mark 12A warhead late next month at the government's underground test site in southern Nevada. The Mark 12A, which has a yield of 350 kilotons, was designed for deployment aboard the service's Minuteman 3 missiles and proposed MX mobile rocket.

The warhead, officials said, has been tested previously, but always at a yield below 150 kilotons.

State Department aides said an important factor in the decision to forego a test of the Mark 12A at its maximum yield was new intelligence data, obtained from Britain this week, that suggested that the Sept. 14 test may not have exceeded the 150-kiloton limit.

There is a large margin of error in estimating the size of Soviet tests. Officials last week reported that preliminary intelligence data indicated that the Sept. 14 blast may have exceeded 350 kilotons.

"We still think there is good chance that they went over the 150-kiloton limit, but now we can't be sure," one Pentagon aide said.

## Irish Junta Disbands Councils, Calls for Arms

Associated Press International  
DUBLIN — Turkey's military in an effort to tighten the grip of the country, disbanded local councils Friday, fired officers and offered an armistice to the authorities.

Armed forces commanders kept up the ruling National Council have been wrenched from the problem of law and order taking power in a coup Sept. 12.

The council ordered a highly politicized civil and a crackdown on terrorism.

The council assumed powers to about 1,700 local governments and their councils followed reports of corruption about 700 of them.

The council also decreed that all armed forces, knives, daggers, and chains and other lethal weapons should be surrendered to authorities within 15 days.

One found with weapons at a time will be liable for a 10-year term, in stark contrast to sentences recently handed down for illegal arms possession, the council said.

The holding of private arsenals has been a feature of the political violence which has wracked Turkey for the last two years and which has claimed about 1,800 lives this year alone.

"My family is all busy burying guns," said one person whose family lives in eastern Turkey, where factional and religious rivalries between Turks, Kurds and the minority Alevi (Shiite) Moslem group have sparked widespread violence.

### Diplomat Wounded

Reuters  
PARIS — A lone gunman Friday shot and seriously wounded a Turkish diplomat as he was stepping into the elevator at his home in west Paris, police said.

They said the gunman hit Bakal Basi, press attaché at the Turkish Embassy in France, several times in the neck and escaped on foot. A telephone caller told Reuters that the Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia was responsible. Mr. Basi was taken to a nearby hospital.

### Radioactive Gas

LAS VEGAS (UPI) — Radioactive gas has been detected near ground zero following two underground nuclear tests at the Nevada Test Site 90 miles (145 km) northwest of Las Vegas.

Scientists identified the gas leaking from an underground cavern created by the thermonuclear explosions as xenon — a rare gas produced by nuclear fission.

"We have not determined the cause of the seepage nor the exact amount, but it is extremely low," said David Miller, a spokesman for the Department of Energy.

# Islamic Nations Press for Peace; Tehran Resists Attacks on 2 Ports

## West Weighs Talks on Oil Protection

From Agency Dispatches  
WASHINGTON — The White House offered Friday to conduct a meeting on how to keep oil tankers moving through the Strait of Hormuz during the Iranian-Iraqi war, but there was no mention of creating an international naval force to prevent a blockade. The White House said that no meeting has been set for the talks.

West Germany accepted the idea of talks, but opposed any international naval force. The Soviet Union signaled that it would regard the creation of an international naval task force to protect navigation in the Strait as "impossible intervention" in the Iran-Iraq war.

Western diplomats were reported Wednesday to be discussing formation of an allied naval force in the event of a threat to blockade the Gulf.

"We have consulted with a number of friendly nations about the status of oil supplies and international shipping in the Persian Gulf area," the White House said Friday.

"In view of the importance of minimizing the economic effects of the conflict on international shipping and world petroleum markets, the United States has indicated that it would be willing to host a meeting to review these issues if that should seem desirable," the statement said.

A presidential aide said the statement was not as strong as a previous report that President Carter had sent letters to Japan, West Germany, Britain, France and Italy proposing a meeting to discuss how to keep the vital oil line open.

### Bonn Opposition

In Bonn, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt indicated West Germany's opposition to an international naval force to guarantee passage through the Strait of Hormuz. At a news conference Friday, Mr. Schmidt said he did not expect the Strait to be closed and that Bonn

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



It is feared that the Strait of Hormuz, the narrow Gulf passage shown in this satellite photo through which most of the region's oil is delivered to the West, will be threatened by the conflict.

## OPEC Seen Shelving Oil Cutback Plans

From Agency Dispatches  
WASHINGTON — Britain's top energy official said Friday that OPEC plans to temporarily shelve its plan to cut back crude oil production by 10 percent. A Venezuelan official, meanwhile, said that OPEC members will step up production.

"My understanding is that that agreement is now on ice," said British Energy Secretary David Howell. Mr. Howell is in Washington to meet with his U.S. counterpart, Energy Secretary Charles Duncan.

Vice President Godofredo Gonzalez of Venezuela, visiting the Council of Europe in Strasbourg, said, "All OPEC countries, including Venezuela, will increase as far as possible their oil production to cover any eventual shortfall brought about by the Iraq-Iran war." He did not elaborate.

Despite the reassurances about the intentions of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, the asking price for crude oil jumped by up to \$5 a barrel Friday in the spot market's first major reaction to the Iraq-Iran war. Western oil trading sources said in Rome.

Reports that Iraq has advised

## Europe's Clocks Losing an Hour

The Associated Press  
PARIS — European nations, except Switzerland and Britain, will switch from summer time to standard time Sunday — moving their clocks back one hour.

All of Europe except Britain and Switzerland will then be one hour ahead of Greenwich Mean Time, instead of two hours ahead as they have been this summer. Britain remains on summer time, but will switch back sometime next month. Switzerland never shifted to summer time.

The United States and Canada will return to standard time Oct. 26.

### 3d Russian Test

STOCKHOLM (AP) — The Soviet Union apparently set off its third underground nuclear explosion within a fortnight at a military testing site Thursday, the Swedish defense research observatory at Hagfors in central Sweden reported.

## Iraqi Units Seen as Failing To Achieve Quick Victory

From Agency Dispatches  
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — The Conference of Islamic Nations will undertake a mission aimed at ending the conflict between Iraq and Iran, diplomats here announced Friday.

Initial assertions by diplomats here were that both sides would receive the mission, but Iran's premier quickly rejected the idea and its president ruled out negotiations although he indicated some willingness to meet with representatives.

The six-day-old war appeared, meanwhile, to be turning into a stalemate, as Iranian defenders continued to resist Iraqi assaults on Khomramshahr port and Abadan. Late Friday night, Iran contended that its forces had defeated Iraqi troops at Khomramshahr and had captured troops, vehicles, weapons and food. There was no confirmation.

Diplomats in Western Europe said that Iraq's failure to achieve a quick victory over Iran and the extensive economic damage apparently inflicted on both sides could enhance negotiating prospects.

The Muslim mediation mission will be led by Pakistani President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq and Habib Chatti of Tunisia, secretary-general of the Islamic Conference. The proposal for it emerged from a closed-door meeting in New York of the 40-nation conference.

Mr. Chatti said that the ambassadors of both Iran and Iraq welcomed the initiative and the mission would travel to the two capitals this weekend to seek a negotiated end to the conflict.

Ali Rajie said that Iran "will not accept any mission as a goodwill delegation and will never be ready to speak one word about negotiations." Also in Tehran, President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr met the ambassadors of Algeria and Pakistan today and, according to Tehran radio, told them that Iraq must take

any initiative to end the war since Baghdad had started it.

In an apparent reference to mediation attempts by Yasser Arafat, leader of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, who arrived in Tehran today from Baghdad, Mr. Bani-Sadr said he was prepared to talk with those who came to understand Iran's position.

"If the objective behind these trips and actions is to understand the stance of Iran and the aggression of Iraq, then there is no argument," the radio quoted him as saying.

The Pakistani ambassador in Tehran said that President Bani-Sadr had repeated that Iran would not accept mediation.

### UN Messages

Diplomatic sources said the peace bid was termed a "goodwill mission" because it was unclear whether either of the belligerents was ready for formal mediation. Neither Mr. Bani-Sadr nor Iraqi President Saddam Hussein has responded to messages last night by UN Security Council President Teyeb Slim of Tunisia asking whether they would accept Islamic mediation.

Iraqi officials repeated that the war could end if Iran accepted Iraqi claims, notably Iraqi sovereignty over the Shatt-al-Arab waterway to the Gulf. In Tehran, Iranian officials have no indication of what concessions, if any, they would be prepared to make.

While no independent assessment was available of the overall military situation, Iranian officials said that the tide was turning in their favor. "Unless the Iraqis can reinforce their troops, the men they have committed are doomed," an official said.

In the main war zone, Iranian defenders continued holding out in both Khomramshahr and in Abadan, the two main economic targets.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

## Arafat, 2 Knesset Members Confer at Communist Talks

Washington Post Service  
JERUSALEM — A meeting between Yasser Arafat, the head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and two Communist members of the Israeli Knesset was touched off a political storm in Israel.

The meeting took place in Sofia, Bulgaria, Wednesday between Mr. Arafat and Charlie Bitton and Tewfik Toubi. It was the first on-the-record encounter between Mr. Arafat and any Israeli legislators.

Described as an "introductory meeting," it reportedly lasted an hour, ending with a joint statement in which all participants voiced their "joint desire for a just peace in the Middle East."

In addition to the two lawmakers, the Israeli delegation included lawyer Felicia Langer and the secretary of the Israeli Peace Movement, a Communist front organization. They also met with two West Bank mayors who were expelled several months ago by the Israeli military authorities, Fahd Kawasmi of Hebron and Mohammed Milhem of Halhul.

### Maimed Mayor of Nabhus

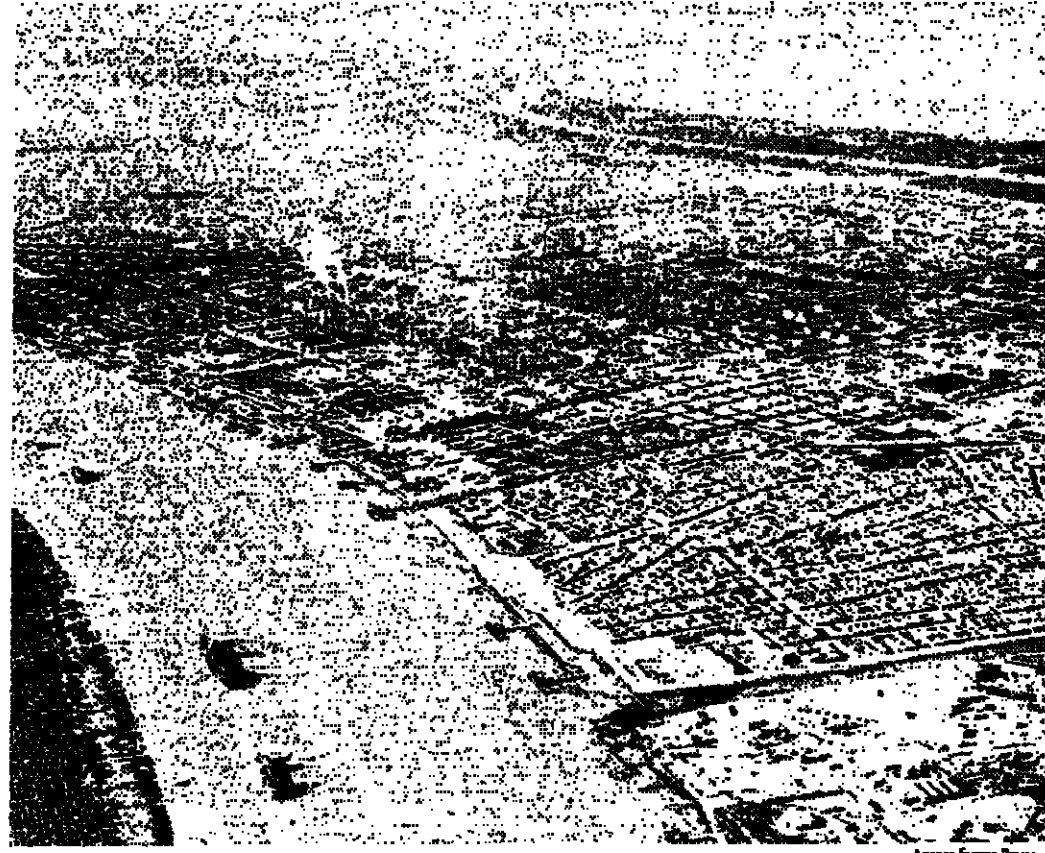
Another Palestinian leader at the conference was Bassel Shakra, the mayor of Nabhus, who is in Europe for medical treatment after his legs were amputated as the result of the booby-trapping of his car last May.

In Tel Aviv, Justice Minister Moshe Nissim told the state television's political correspondent that he would check the legal aspects of the meeting. Associated Press reported, according to the letter of Israeli law, Israelis can be prosecuted for "consorting with the enemy." However, until now, Israeli governments were inclined to look the other way when private citizens met with PLO officials in what the latter described as "exploratory talks."

In Beirut, PLO spokesmen said that they knew nothing of such a meeting and that Mr. Arafat returned to Beirut early Wednesday, then drove to Baghdad, according to United Press International.

Until now, Israeli leftist leaders, including some who belong to parties which define themselves as Zionist, have met only with junior PLO officials such as Issam Sartawi, who heads the Vienna bureau of the organization and Ibrahim Sus in Paris, as well as the late Said Hamami, the PLO representative in London who was murdered two years ago.

The Sofia meeting, which took place when the Israeli and PLO delegations showed up at a Com-



View of Iran's Abadan oil refineries, which have been attacked and set on fire by Iraqi planes.

### INSIDE

#### U.S. Campaign

President Carter's campaign aides are increasingly concerned that Rep. John Anderson will seriously damage Mr. Carter's re-election chances. Page 3.

#### Economic Doubts

A secret OECD study and several private European economists conclude that the effect of oil price rises on Western economies has been greatly exaggerated. Page 7.

#### WEEKEND

#### Brave New World

At this year's International Furniture Fair in Milan, it was the Italian manufacturers who produced the most noteworthy — and whimsical — designs, as usual. Page 7V.



## Muskie Apprehensive Over Mideast Dangers

By Don Oberdorfer  
Washington Post Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — Secretary of State Edmund Muskie said Thursday the Gulf conflict between Iran and Iraq could lead to the "ultimate, unthinkable" — one of the diplomatic code words for nuclear war.

Asked what the Soviet Union has to lose in a continuation of the battle, Mr. Muskie replied: "The whole world stands to lose... when hostilities erupt which could escalate even to the point when the ultimate unthinkable hostilities may take place... I doubt if the Russians have lost that perspective. I am sure we haven't."

As of now, he said, he does not expect the war in the Gulf to escalate to an "unthinkable" level involving U.S.-Soviet confrontation because of the sober attitudes and perceptions of many nations, including the superpowers.

Mr. Muskie, after a 3½-hour meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, said the positions of the two countries were similar regarding the fighting between Iran and Iraq. He held out hope for tacit Soviet-American cooperation to avoid a wider conflict.

### Parallel Courses

Mr. Muskie said that explicit agreements between the two superpowers were unlikely, given the poor state of their relations in recent months. But he noted, "by exchanging views, two people may follow parallel courses of action without reaching agreement."

Mr. Muskie and Mr. Gromyko also exchanged views at length about Afghanistan in the lengthy conference, which Mr. Muskie called "very frank" and "hard-hitting... but not abusive." There was no breakthrough on the question of a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, U.S. officials said.

It was the Iraq-Iran crisis, more than any other, that has engaged the energy of the world's senior foreign ministers here this week, and exploration of the Soviet attitude toward it was a key Muskie goal.

Under a rule of confidentiality — extracted by Mr. Gromyko — Mr. Muskie was leery of saying much about the Soviet position. On the steps of the Soviet Ministry immediately after the meeting, he said: "We seem to be taking the same view with respect to the role of the United States and the U.S.S.R. [in the Iraq-Iran crisis]. In other words we are both apparently in a neutral position."

### Diplomatic Channels

Speaking to reporters later, Mr. Muskie said he had told Mr. Gromyko that the United States was

### Djuranovic Visits India

**NEW DELHI** — Yugoslav Prime Minister Veselin Djuranovic arrived here Friday for a three-day state visit. He was to meet with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to exchange views on world developments and the regional situation. Mr. Djuranovic and Mrs. Gandhi were also to sign a long-term economic agreement.

## Ethiopia Lobbies Against U.S.-Somali Deal

By David B. Ottaway  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Ethiopia has mounted a major diplomatic campaign to halt the U.S. plan to provide arms to neighboring Somalia in return for access to air and naval facilities there for the new U.S. rapid deployment force.

The Ethiopian military leader, Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, has sent personal messages to the heads of state of 36 countries, including President Carter. In addition, he has dispatched special envoys to 34 nations in an effort to bring pressure on the U.S. government to change its mind.

The Ethiopian envoy to North and South American countries, Maj. Dawit Wolde-Giorgis, charged at a news conference here this week that the American-Somali agreement, signed in August, was an "act of provocation" that could ignite another war in the Horn of Africa.

Ethiopia and Somalia fought wars in 1964 and in 1977-78 over the Ogaden, a semi-desert region in southeast Ethiopia to which Somalia has long laid claim because the people there are mostly Somali-speaking nomads.

"We are appealing to all peace-loving countries to pressure the United States to stop setting up bases inside Somalia," Maj. Dawit said, indicating Ethiopia also fears that U.S. rapid deployment force troops also

might be used against the Marxist Ethiopian government.

Maj. Dawit noted that Berbera, where the main U.S. facilities would be located in northern Somalia, was only 117 miles (190 km) from Ethiopia's border.

Maj. Dawit warned that the United States, by providing arms to Somalia, risked becoming involved in the Somali-Ethiopian dispute. "Somalia wants to draw the United States into a war situation," he said. "Once America gets involved in Somalia, gets its bases, the Somali government feels [the United States] would be obliged to fulfill its demands to keep from being expelled from Somalia."

The Carter administration has told Congress that Somalia had given written and oral assurances that U.S. arms would not be used in the Ogaden, and that it would cease armed warfare against Ethiopia. Considerable doubt remains, however, about whether the Somalis intend to live up to their pledge in light of their strong commitment to annexing the Ogaden.

Maj. Dawit said there were still "many regular" Somali soldiers operating as guerrillas inside the Ogaden, but gave no precise number.

Asked whether the Soviet Union, which has provided between \$1 billion and \$2 billion in arms to Ethiopia since 1977, did not already have facilities in Ethiopia similar to

those the United States would have in Somalia, Maj. Dawit said "there is no such thing like a [Soviet] facility or base inside Ethiopia for the use of the Soviets."

In defending the agreement with Somalia, U.S. policymakers say the Russians have constructed a drydock in the Dahlak Archipelago off Misirwa. But Maj. Dawit insisted there are "no facilities which have been constructed on Dahlak."

He also said that the Soviet Union had not raised the question of facilities since the signing of the U.S.-Somali agreement. He expressed Ethiopian concern about getting involved in a U.S.-Soviet confrontation in the Horn of Africa, saying, "We don't want to be trapped in this East-West business and lose our independence."

On another contentious Ethiopian-American issue, Maj. Dawit said Ethiopia was insisting that the two Cuban soldiers who took refuge inside the U.S. Embassy in Addis Ababa last May be handed over to the Ethiopian government "so that they can go back home to their country, Cuba."

Asked about the future of the 13,000 Cuban troops stationed in Ethiopia, Maj. Dawit said Ethiopia had been "harassed" by unnamed foreign governments to send the troops home, but that it was a "matter of principle" now that they stay until there was no longer a need for them.

## Libyan Jets Said to Harass U.S. Planes

By George C. Wilson  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Three Navy F-14 fighters chased a group of Libyan warplanes piloted by Syrians away from an Air Force electronic eavesdropping aircraft in a confrontation this week, according to government sources.

It was the second time in less than a week that Libyan fighters harassed an American reconnaissance C-135 plane flying in international airspace about 100 miles (160 kilometers) off Libya, officials asserted Thursday.

The C-135 was unprotected by fighter escorts in the first incident on Sept. 16. American interceptors of conversations between the pilots of two Libyan planes and their ground control post near Tripoli revealed they were told to fire mis-

siles at the C-135 in that earlier confrontation.

Interceptors indicated that each Libyan plane fired one missile. But the crew of the C-135 saw neither missiles nor planes as they patrolled the edge of Libyan airspace, and only heard the conversation, sources said.

Presumably for want of conclusive evidence, the State Department neither disclosed the Sept. 16 incident nor lodged any public protest to Tripoli. However, the Carter administration ordered the Navy to protect the Air Force's eavesdropper C-135 on its next mission over Libya.

### Fighters Scramble

The C-135 took off on Sunday, with one F-14 fighter armed with Phoenix air-to-air missiles flying beside it as protection. Libyan fighters scrambled when they saw the radar track of the C-135, sources said.

Since ground control sent four Libyan French-built Mirage and four Soviet-supplied MiG fighters aloft, the plan might have been to surround the C-135 and force it to land in Libya.

But the Navy had planned a surprise for the Libyan planes this time. As the Libyan planes maneuvered around the C-135, a military version of the 707 passenger airliner, and thus an easy target for supersonic fighters, an additional two Navy F-14 fighters launched from the aircraft carrier John F. Kennedy came out of their hiding places to join the C-135.

Faced with three F-14s instead of one, the Libyan planes called their ground commanders for instructions. They were told, conversations to the intercepted conversations, to break off the engagement.

The interceptors revealed that the

radio instructions from the ground to the Libyan planes were in Syrian, confirming for the U.S. government its suspicions that the pilots were Syrian.

Publicly, administration officials are refusing to acknowledge even that the confrontations have occurred. Asked about them Thursday at the Pentagon's regular news briefing, spokesman Thomas Ross had no comment.

## U.S. Urges Women

Not to Use Tampons

The Associated Press

SYRACUSE, N.Y. — U.S. Surgeon General Julius Richmond has urged women to avoid using tampons while researchers try to discover how they are linked to toxic shock syndrome that has killed at least 29 women in the last five years.

Dr. Richmond said Thursday that women who insist on using tampons should shorten the time they use the product.

## Pakistan Reports Attack By Afghanistan Copters

United Press International

ISLAMABAD Pakistan — Helicopter gunships from Afghanistan attacked a Pakistan border post Friday and Pakistani forces shot down one of them, a government press communique said.

Two Pakistanis were killed in the unprovoked attack and another was wounded. The casualties on the other side were not known, the statement said.

The communique said that six intruding helicopters came from Afghanistan and attacked a military post in Pakistan's Northwest Frontier province.

One of the attacking helicopters was hit by Pakistan's civil armed forces manning the post and the gunship was seen crashing 2,000 yards inside Afghanistan, the communique said.

A protest note was being lodged, but the communique did not make it clear whether it was sent to the Soviet Union or Afghanistan.

Helicopter gunships used in Afghanistan are Soviet-made and manned by Soviet crews which are part of Moscow's 85,000 occupation troops helping prop up Afghanistan's Marxist regime.

New Delhi, a diplomatic source said, has received a heavy attack on an Afghan Army garrison and inflicted heavy casualties against Soviet paratroopers and a tank column attempting a rescue.

The recent "attack by a large resistance force on an Afghan Army garrison" occurred in Pakiya Province's Urgan city, 22 miles from the Pakistan border, he said.

"One hundred [Soviet] paratroopers dropped south of Urgan, but suffered heavy casualties," the source said, referring to reliable reports.

Drowned Soviet aircraft, probably helicopters, and a large, mysterious explosion followed by 30 minutes of small arms fire also were reported this week from Vainisar village, three miles south of Kabul, the Afghan capital, diplomatic sources said.

The sources added that Afghan Maj. Gen. Abdul Qader had flown from the Afghanistan to Cuba to talk with officials and attend a celebration. Gen. Qader played a leading role in the overthrow of late Afghan President Mohammed Daoud on April 27, 1978, which began Afghanistan's current Marxist revolution.

Despite rebel claims of Cuban troops in Afghanistan, a Western diplomatic source said only 50 to 100 Cuban Cubans are working at Kabul University, apparently as "education advisers."

In another development, Radio Pakistan reported that the chief of Radio Kabul has fled Afghanistan and taken refuge in the northwestern Pakistani town of Peshawar.

Syed Fazle Akbar said in an interview with Radio Pakistan that

he decided to defect because he could no longer perform the anti-Islamic and anti-Afghan propaganda broadcast by Radio Kabul.

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## WORLD NEWS BRIEF

### U.S. Says Cuba Halting Refugee Pickup

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Cuba has halted the flow of refugees from Harbor and told all people still wishing to emigrate to apply normal channels, the White House said Friday. In Havana, a Ministry spokesman refused either to confirm or deny that Cuba ended the five-month refugee sea-lift to the United States.

Press Secretary Jody Powell said the move was reported to officials by captains of boats which had been waiting in Mariel for refugees, but which were now returning empty. White House said later that the move was consistent with U.S. desires although not part of any deal with Washington.

About 123,000 Cuban refugees have arrived in Florida from since the boatlift began in late April. President Carter ordered the operation last May, and U.S. forces formed a blockade to keep boats from leaving Florida. Some of the boats trying to run the blockade were manned by Cuban exiles who came over in the early stages of the "freedom flotilla."

### Gunmen Attack 4 Jewish Sites in Paris

The Associated Press

PARIS — A Jewish day care center and three other Jewish centers were strafed by machine-gun fire early Friday in the first break of anti-Semitism in the city, police said. There were no deaths or injuries reported.

A Fascist group claimed responsibility for the attacks in a call to the French news agency, Agence France-Presse. The group called itself the National European Fascists and said it was a neo-Nazi group called FANE (Federation d'Action Nationale Européenne).

The attacks were made two weeks after the French government ordered the dissolution of FANE. The paramilitary organization, extreme rightists had about 260 members in France, officials estimated.

### U.S. Opposes PLO Presence at Madrid 11

United Press International

MADRID — The United States protested Friday against a proposal for the Palestine Liberation Organization to be invited to participate in the third European security conference, due to open on Sept. 29.

The issue arose on the 14th day of preparatory talks for the 35 nations. Delegates from the United States, Canada, the Soviet Union and all the European states except Albania have so far been agreed on an agenda for the conference.

### China Admits to Having Nuclear Submarine

United Press International

TOKYO — China admitted Friday that it has nuclear-powered submarines.

Li Jue, deputy minister in the machine-building ministry, disclosed how many of the vessels the Chinese Navy has.

Mr. Li, who is visiting Japan on the invitation of the Japanese Industrial Forum, said that China wants to develop nuclear ships for commercial use. The London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies had reported that China has one nuclear submarine.

### British Jobless Rate at Highest Postwar

United Press International

LONDON — Unemployment in Britain rose to a postwar high of 2,039,003 during September, meaning that one British worker in 10 is now jobless. Last month the unemployment rate passed 2 million for the first time since the Depression.

The figures prompted predictable statements. Ministers blame the pay settlements and the recession, while Labor Party leaders blame the government.

But the most ominous warning was made by the president of the Confederation of British Industry, Sir Raymond Pennock. He said unemployment could rise by a further 750,000 in the next 12 months unless pay settlements were brought well below the rate of inflation.

## Unesco Plan on Press Qualified Support by U.S.

By Paul Chutkanow  
The Associated Press

BELGRADE — The U.S. government Friday endorsed Unesco's deepening involvement in global communications and international news — provided there are no efforts to curtail freedom of information.

"We believe strongly in increasing the self-reliance capacity of the developing countries to tell their own story, and ensuring freedom of information and expression for all individuals and nations," said Robin Chandler Duke, U.S. ambassador to the 21st General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

"We also believe strongly that neither of these objectives — development of communications and freedom of expression — can be accomplished alone," she told the conference. "Individuals and nations need freedom to achieve the fullest measure of development."

Mrs. Duke, who long has worked on the problems facing developing nations, praised the U.N. agency for "the catalytic role it plays in the continuing evaluations of a New World Information Order."

Mrs. Duke's husband, Angier Biddle Duke, is U.S. ambassador to Morocco.

The difficult debates waged in definitions of logical concerns have serious purpose and have now said she said, "Our task is now to achieve the consensus achieved into practical benefit of all, but for the developing countries."

This proposed new outlined in nearly a decade of Unesco debates, has come to the third World Conference on the "colonialist" domination of communications and information distribution.

Western news executives have taken sharp issue with the aspects of the new charging that they seek to greater government control press both domestically and internationally.

Mrs. Duke has stated desire of Unesco's general, Amadou Mahtar Moutoua, to move away from division on the sensitive communication between the United States and the United States to evolve practical programs for developing countries to their communications capabilities.

"The difficult debates waged in definitions of logical concerns have serious purpose and have now said she said, "Our task is now to achieve the consensus achieved into practical benefit of all, but for the developing countries."

Mr. Love said Thursday 1953 he did not even know the CIA was and only later that Mr. Goodwin had had American intelligence agencies said he did not piece together connection between his 1953 and CIA interests after he left Tehran.

Mr. Love called the CIA charges irresponsible and founded and said he had a lawyer to prepare to sue the magazine for libel.

Mr. Love, executive editor of "The American Role in the Pahlavi Restoration," it described in detail CIA efforts to overthrow the Mossadegh government.

The paper, which Mr. Love said he sent in 1966 to Allen Dulles, former director of the CIA, eventually found its way into a collection of Dulles papers at Princeton. The editors of CounterSpy said they were publishing the paper without authorization from the committee that oversees the Dulles papers.

Mr. Love, who covered the 1953 coup in Tehran for The Times, wrote at Princeton that on the eve of the revolt he distributed copies of a decree from the shah that named Gen. Fazlollah Zahedi as premier, replacing Mossadegh. He added that a CIA agent, Joe Goodwin, had taken him to the home where he received copies of the decree for an interview with Gen. Zahedi.

While acknowledging that he had suggested to tank commanders that they attack forces near Mossadegh's home and had distributed copies of a decree by the shah at the Park Hotel in Tehran hours before the coup, Mr. Love said he did not perform either deed at the direction of the CIA.

He said his failure to report on

the coup restored Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi to power in Iran. The shah was overthrown last year by forces loyal to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and died in exile in Cairo this summer.

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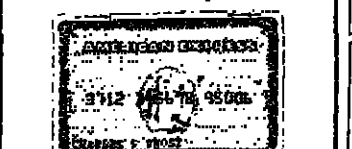


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### 16 Killed in El Salvador

United Press International

SAN SALVADOR — Government troops killed 16 peasants in the town of Santa Maria and the bullet-riddled bodies of four more young men were found in San Salvador, officials said Thursday.

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## Great by Anderson Increases Concern Among Carter's Aides

Jack Nelson  
Times Service  
WASHINGTON — President Carter's aides are increasingly concerned that John Anderson's support strength, which has been steadily increasing since the start of the campaign, could seriously damage Mr. Carter's chances.

Anderson's support has been in the aftermath of the television debate, said one Mr. Carter's campaign aide. Anderson's support has been in the aftermath of the television debate, said one Mr. Carter's campaign aide.

play up the Anderson threat, of course, as a way of reminding potentially wavering Democrats that any defection could tip the balance to Mr. Reagan. But there is mounting evidence that there is a solid basis for the concern of Mr. Carter campaign aides.

## gan Refuses Formula debate Carter Alone

William Endicott  
Times Service  
ND, Ore. — Republican nominee Ronald Reagan rejected the latest Women Voters proposal for a one-on-one debate with President Carter.

debates should include in an even-handed manner every viable candidate for president, the Republican nominee said.

Therefore, at my instruction, Jim Baker, my debate negotiator, has informed the League of Women Voters that I cannot in good faith agree to its latest proposal for a series of presidential debates which would preclude John Anderson from debating President Carter in the same or similar way that I debated Mr. Anderson.

## Judge Bars nation Suit

Associated Press  
SAN FRANCISCO — A \$20-billion claim that the British royal family has been defamed by a federal judge, who said "on the frivolous."

the judge's ruling on the Public Service in May, public execution of a man princess for adultery, filed by two attorneys, and to the Islamic religion.

strict Court Judge Rob said Thursday the suit was "frivolous" and failed to allege damages as required. He said the suit alleged that all believed to number 600 million worldwide, and by the airing of the he said the defamation not permit such an action.

filed May 14, charges defendants "produced and in pursuit to an interview to insult, ridicule and abuse followers throughout the world, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia."

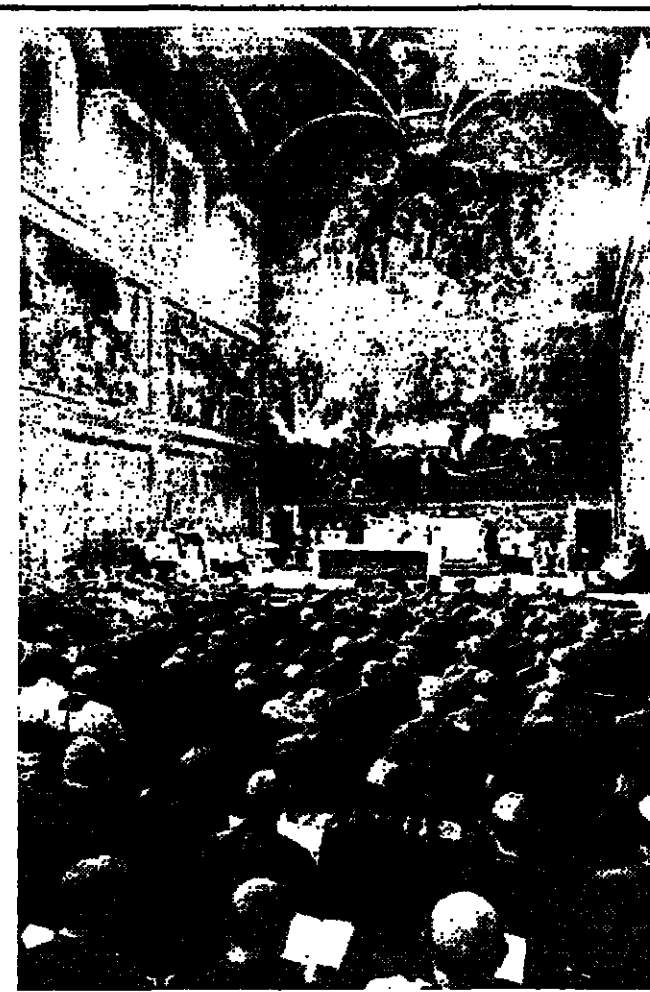
Rep. McCloskey placed a "Reagan-Bush" bumper sticker on his car and then shook Mr. Reagan's hand and gave him a mock salute.

Ironworker Awarded  
\$2.5 Million in U.S.  
NEW YORK — An ironworker paralyzed from the waist down in a 1975 fall from a Manhattan skyscraper won a \$2.5-million settlement Thursday in state Supreme Court in Manhattan.

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OPENING MEETING — Catholic bishops from all over the world gather in the Sistine Chapel, under Michelangelo's fresco 'The Last Judgement,' for Mass as Pope John Paul II opened his first synod of bishops. The monthlong meeting is expected to break no new ground and to reaffirm the church's traditional opposition to birth control, abortion, divorce and also to extra-marital sexual relations.

## Task Would Go to Biosafety Groups

## U.S. Urged to Drop DNA Supervision

By Philip J. Hilt  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The committee on recombinant DNA research of the National Institutes of Health has recommended that the federal government withdraw from direct supervision of up to 97 percent of the DNA research being carried on in the United States.

Since the 1976 NIH guidelines gave detailed instructions for researchers, the chief job for the local biosafety groups is simply to place proposed research in the proper category of estimated risk.

Each category calls for a particular level of safety precautions — from a few simple cleanliness procedures to whole rooms that must be specially sealed and ventilated.

The recommendation, if approved by the head of NIH, would mean that the task of registering and reviewing 97 percent of the recombinant work would go to hundreds of "biosafety committees" established at university, industry and other research laboratories around the nation.

Recombinant DNA, also called gene splicing, puts alien genes into small organisms, giving them new characteristics — such as the ability to make human hormones. Some people fear that the organisms may develop unforeseen and dangerous properties, and then escape from the laboratories to cause disease.

Patricia King, a Justice Department lawyer and a member of the committee, said during debate that the "only question is whether the IBCs [local Institutional Biosafety Committees] can do as good a job in categorizing these things as our committee."

Since January, when the panel voted to get NIH out of the business of routinely supervising the research guidelines it established in 1976, these committees have been overseeing the safest 80 percent of DNA research. Thursday's vote recommends to the NIH director that about 17 percent more be placed under local supervision. The only DNA research that would remain under government supervision are unusual cases and those not easily grouped according to their level of hazard.

Local officials say the preliminary figures indicate that New York City will lose four of its 18 seats in the House of Representatives and that an additional seat will be lost elsewhere in the state, which now has a total of 39 seats. The figures were disclosed Thursday by city officials who had received them from the Census Bureau as part of a local review process.

"I believe that the census figures are in error," Mayor Edward Koch said Thursday. "I believe the Census Bureau knows that they have undercounted."

Based on preliminary figures released earlier for some of the 20 census districts, New York City officials hailed a federal court decision in Detroit ordering the Census Bureau not to publish its 1980 findings until it had made an adjustment to make up for an undercount of black and Hispanic residents.

Carter Nominates Envoy  
WASHINGTON — President Carter said Thursday he will nominate Jack Matlock Jr. ambassador to Czechoslovakia, succeeding Francis Meihan, who has been named ambassador to Poland. Mr. Matlock, 50, a career diplomat, has most recently been deputy director of the Foreign Service Institute here.

Losonczy Leaves Africa  
LUSAKA — Hungarian President Pal Losonczy left for home Friday after a three-day visit to Zambia and talks with President Kenneth Kaunda as part of a four-nation African tour that also included Ethiopia, Tanzania and Mozambique.

## School Desegregation Plan In Chicago Called Political

By David E. Rosenbaum  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The school desegregation agreement reached between the Justice Department and the Chicago school board requires Chicago officials to take smaller steps to eliminate segregation than they had agreed to take a year ago, participants in the negotiations said.

elimination of overcrowding shall be performed in a manner that provides for the establishment of the greatest practicable number of desegregated schools." The consent decree states that "the board is encouraged but not required to eliminate overcrowded schools."

The Justice Department also required less than city negotiators had agreed to last year in the areas of disciplining students, the amount of community involvement in the development of desegregation plans and the proportion of black and white teachers.

Busing Rider  
WASHINGTON (WP) — The Senate has voted to prohibit the Justice Department from seeking school busing to achieve desegregation.

The rider to the department's appropriations bill has already been approved by the House, and a presidential veto may be required to remove it.

The rider, if strictly obeyed by the department, would prevent it from either initiating school desegregation lawsuits with busing as a remedy or intervening in suits brought privately. It would, in effect, take the U.S. government out of the busing field, curtailing two decades of Justice Department efforts to bring about school desegregation in major U.S. cities.

Virtual Footrace  
"It is certainly a political thing," said Thomas Atkins, general counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. "After literally 15 years of resistance by Chicago to any kind of desegregation, suddenly there is a rush — a virtual footrace — to the court to settle it. All but the naive would be suspicious."

Joseph Rauh, who represented the NAACP Legal Defense Fund in unsuccessful court suits to nullify such riders attached to Department of Education appropriations, called Thursday's action "unconstitutional as hell, patently unconstitutional. The Supreme Court has said we have to desegregate the schools even if it requires busing. This rider says we must leave the schools segregated."

At the Reagan campaign headquarters, Timothy Sheehan, the Illinois campaign chairman, called the tentative settlement "a straight political deal." Rep. Anderson's state chairman, Sheldon Gardner, said, "This is something being given to the mayor for her support."

Mayor Jane Byrne, supported Sen. Edward Kennedy in the Democratic primary, but now she is supporting President Carter's candidacy.

Political Considerations  
Drew Days 3d, assistant attorney general in charge of the Civil Rights Division, said that political considerations were not involved in the decision to settle the case.

Mike Casey, Illinois coordinator for the Carter-Mondale campaign, declined to return telephone calls, but his press secretary, Karen Cates, said that the desegregation question was not a matter that the campaign could address.

Illinois is thought to be extremely important to Carter's reelection chances. He lost the state by less than 100,000 votes in 1976 and must score heavily in Chicago this year if he is to win statewide.

A recent federal government survey concluded that four-fifths of the city's pupils in public elementary school attended schools in which the enrollment was either at least 95 percent white or at least 95 percent minority.

The Office for Civil Rights, part of the new Department of Education, began negotiations with the school board shortly after the Carter administration took office.

School Board  
Last October, the Office for Civil Rights determined that further negotiations were pointless and turned the matter over to the Justice Department for prosecution. The agency had insisted that Chicago agree that no school be more than 50 percent white or more than 65 percent black, and the school board repeatedly rejected those terms.

However, a number of other criteria put forward by the office were acceptable to the school board, according to participants in the negotiations. Some were more stringent than what is required by the consent decree that was signed Wednesday.

For example, school board officials agreed last year that "the elimination of overcrowding shall be performed in a manner that provides for the establishment of the greatest practicable number of desegregated schools."

The committee chairman, Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., said, "I put the proposal to the White House. They rejected it."

The other nominees are John DeButts, former chairman of American Telephone & Telegraph Co.; Catherine Cleary, formerly with First Wisconsin Trust; Frank Savage, vice president of the Equitable Life Insurance Society; Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus; and Lane Kirkland, the AFL-CIO president.

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## King Khaled Calling

You are King Khaled of Saudi Arabia and the Gulf is starting to light up like a pinball machine and you have only one coin for the telephone. Whom do you call?

Jimmy Carter? The United States, you know, is eager to appear a reliable patron, but not well placed to provide protection and reassurance on the scene. Iran is gone as a U.S. surrogate, and Washington cannot project from thousands of miles away the power that Moscow can project from hundreds. The United States has no political access in either Tehran or Baghdad, and it cannot take any step that might hurt the hostages. You can see that Mr. Carter's principal political rival, even as he snipes at the president for events past in Iran, supports the policy of passivity that the administration terms "neutrality." Call Jimmy Carter? Nothing doing.

Leonid Brezhnev? You consider that the Soviet Union has a treaty of friendship and a strong position in Iraq, even though it seems to have turned down Iraq's appeal for arms resupply, and that Moscow has channels of influence in Iran notwithstanding the Khomeini regime's anti-Communism. That gives the Kremlin a good opening to swoop in with an offer to mediate. Such an offer could douse the flames and ensure the flow of oil and thus would be hard for anyone to say no to. But — ugly thought — it could also put the Soviet Union politically on top of the Gulf. You know that is why the Americans

are urging the Soviets to support their effort to put mediation in the hands of the United Nations, and that is why the Russians decline. You don't call Moscow.

Kurt Waldheim? Since you are King Khaled, you already know the uses of the United Nations and you pocket your dime.

Ruhollah Khomeini? You distrust his revolution and his brand of Islam and his whole noisy boat-rocking style and you have never liked Persians. No call.

Saddam Hussein? The president of Iraq is not your favorite Arab brother: too radical, too rich, too tough, too ambitious, too close to Moscow, too independent. But he is Arab, he is next door, he is strong and, as you determine by watching nervously for four or five days, he appears to be winning. You know that any Saudi approach to him will be the acknowledgment, by the country whose acknowledgment is most meaningful, that Iraq has truly arrived. And you know that Iraq's leadership of the Arab world will hardly be aimed at the tranquility you seek. Better an ascendant Iraq perhaps open to your influence, however, than a Soviet Union directly astride the Gulf. You put in the dime and call Saddam Hussein and tell him you stand by Iraq's side "in its pan-Arab battle and its conflict with the Persians, the enemies of the Arab nation." Arguably, it could be the most important phone call of 1980.

THE WASHINGTON POST

## Can We Help Uganda?

Does Ibi Amin, in opulent exile, cackle as he observes the strife and misery in which Uganda is still caught up a year and a half after he was deposed? He had bombed out the East African country's political superstructure, plundered its economy and destroyed its social cohesion, and his successors are still struggling just to make a start to rebuild.

It has been essential, first of all, to assemble a structure of political authority. The Tanzanian forces that liberated Uganda from Amin have helped enable this effort to be made — a good number of them, it might be noted, taking a classic view of a liberator's perquisites, have themselves been despoiling the country. But the Ugandan authorities have been unable to honor their own September election pledge. Now the talk is of December, but such questions remain as whether elections will be presidential or legislative and who will pay for the ballots. Over the process hovers the larger question of whether, in a country whose tribal and religious wounds are raw, the losers would hold still.

The economy is scarcely functioning. This makes development as such largely a matter of plans and dreams. Relief, in which the United States is playing a \$10 million part

this year, is the main channel by which Uganda's foreign friends now help it out. But even relief has been severely set back by the uncommon amount of lawlessness in the country. In cities like Kampala, it is reported, shop proprietors take unsold goods home for safekeeping for the night. In the Karamoja region, the government seems to have abandoned efforts to keep order, and bands of soldiers, ex-soldiers and brigands of several countries prey on the hapless locals, stealing the cattle on which they live and reducing them to a state between malnutrition and starvation.

Aware of the importance of security to everything else, the United Nations has quietly been trying to get a few foreign countries to help Uganda train Ugandans for police work. The United States is not one of those countries: Congress, despairing that policy training and police abuses could ever be kept separate, abolished police training during the Vietnam period. Perhaps nothing can be done in time to make any difference for Uganda, but surely there is reason for the United States to ponder whether the "tiger cage syndrome" should continue to guide the U.S. approach to security assistance.

THE WASHINGTON POST

## International Opinion

### Fighting in the Gulf

The non-aligned group of nations are duty-bound to try and restore peace between Iran and Iraq before they do irreparable damage to each other's economy. Their first task is to keep the hovering superpowers who have a compelling temptation to intervene, from doing so and thereby embarking on a collision course that could involve the entire region... The second is more selfish... The underdeveloped countries will suffer most from a drop in oil production which is inevitable if the fighting continues for too long. [India] should have done some contingency planning to meet such a crisis. It should now show some initiative in getting the concerned parties around a table and buckle to the task of stopping military action.

—The Hindustan Times (New Delhi).

Iran's military potential is relatively weak, and it has made enough enemies in the world, including many Islamic countries, to deprive it of moral sympathy over a large area of the globe. The Iraqis will be criticized in many places in the interests of political and diplomatic propriety, but their military success will be silently welcomed, provided it remains limited. Not only the superpowers but the Arab world too would not be too pleased to see Iraq emerge as a military leader which would outshine other claimants to the title.

—The Tribune (Chandigarh, India).

### Problems in Aid

From the standpoint of the South, the attempt to give the North-South dialogue a new, institutionalized form via the UN General Assembly meeting seems at first sight to be reasonably logical. But on closer scrutiny it quickly emerges that giving greater powers to an organization based on the "one coun-

try-one vote" principle would not make any difference to development policies, for the biggest hindrance to smoothing out the affluence gradient is not the quality or quantity of aid from the industrialized countries but the political, social and economic conditions in the developing nations themselves.

And neither the UN nor any similar body is likely to alter these, particularly since those countries whose attitude to the North-South dialogue is the most militant are precisely the ones that are the first to resent any interference with their sovereignty.

—Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

### Italian Events

Events in Italy give the lie to those who believe that the country has become utterly paralyzed by its economic troubles and by the Communist challenge to its existing coalition government. Fiat, the country's largest industrial concern, Tuesday showed its shareholders' faith in the continued viability of the private sector by announcing a large capital increase. Three days before, Francesco Cossiga, the premier, ended nine months' finessing and intriguing by ratifying a decision to permit Alfa Romeo to launch a joint venture with Nissan, the Japanese concern, building cars in southern Italy.

But much remains to be done to prove that the body politic has regained its freedom of action. First and foremost, the emergency decrees designed to cut consumption and increase investment are still wending their difficult way through Parliament... Enrico Berlinguer, the Communist leader, has made it crystal clear that he intends to fight the Cossiga government tooth and nail... The emergency program will have to go through the Parliament in a form not further watered down, and the seas will have to be cleared of as many rogue mines as possible.

—The Financial Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

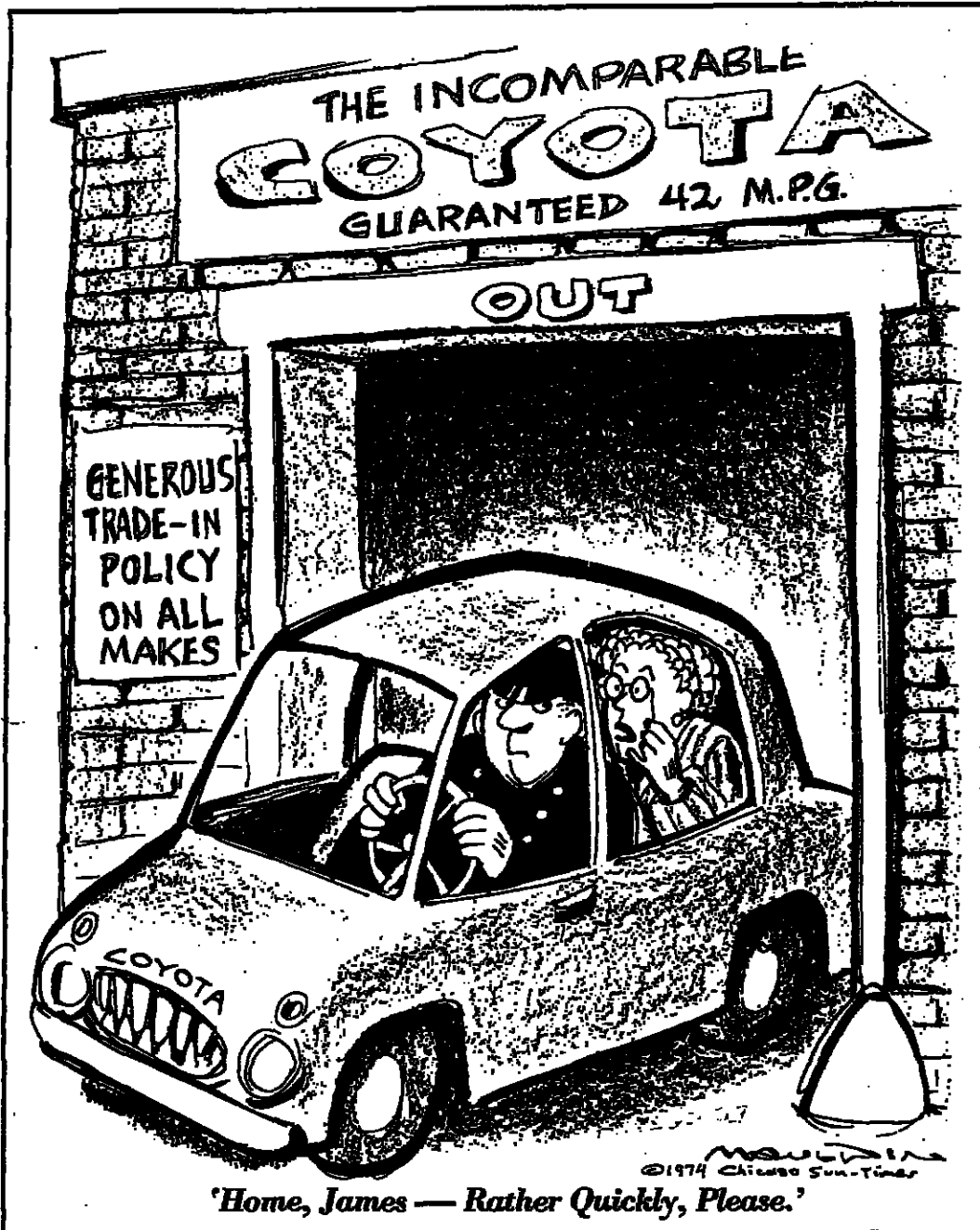
September 27, 1905

LONDON — The text of an agreement between the United Kingdom and Japan signed here on Aug. 12, was issued yesterday. The Daily Telegraph comments: "This is the most important treaty of alliance which has been signed by a British Minister for a century, and one which marks the beginning of a new epoch in the immemorial records of Asia's history." The agreement, according to its text, "has for its object the consolidation of the general peace in the regions of Eastern Asia and India, the preservation of the common interests of the powers in China by ensuring the integrity of the Chinese Empire, and the defense of the power's special interests in the said regions."

### Fifty Years Ago

September 27, 1930

BRUSSELS — A pessimistic picture of Italy under the Fascist regime was composed today by two witnesses at the trial of Fernando de Rosa, the Italian who is accused of attempting to assassinate Prince Umberto of Italy here last October. The cast has assumed the tenor of a trial of Fascism, with defense counsel trying to justify their clients' anti-Fascist beliefs. Electoral fights in Italy always were violent, said Francesco Nitti, former premier of Italy and a witness for Rosa, but now political adversaries were considered enemies of the country. "All has been destroyed and the economic situation is bad," he added. "Public security costs four times as much as in France."



## Detroit: Overhaul Needed

By Flora Lewis

ANN ARBOR, Mich. — The rescue and near takeover of American Motors Corp. by the French government-owned Renault Co. is another example of U.S. industrial decline. The United States invented the automobile industry, became a model for the world, and dominated world markets.

Now it is falling so painfully behind that Chrysler's chairman, Lee Iacocca, argued this week for a "tax incentive" to get Americans to buy U.S.-made cars. He proposed the gimmick on grounds that it isn't a higher tariff or trade barrier, ruled out by international agreement. But it's the same thing in a worse way, through another taxpayer subsidy.

There is not much mystery about the reason for setbacks in the U.S. automobile industry. It is poor management. Renais Likert, a founder of the Institute for Social Research and a hard-headed industrial analyst, has amassed overwhelming statistics to show it.

I happen to have a first-hand example of the dense shortsightedness that helped drive U.S. car manufacturers down to depression. Ten years ago, when Volkswagens were flooding the country, the vice president of Ford Motor Co. in charge of planning told me flatly that Americans would never accept small cars, and demanded a new model every year.

### Wrong Track

Faculty members at the University of Michigan tell me that the industry leaders were saying the same thing two years ago, when Japanese cars were catching the U.S. market.

It's hard to feel sorry for Detroit in such circumstances, although you have to feel sorry for workers laid off and the corrosive impact on the whole U.S. economy. Chrysler has now accepted a union representative on its board, under pressure of need, although the workers who typify the bulk of the U.S. market could have told Detroit it was on the wrong track long ago.

United Auto Workers president Douglas Fraser has served notice that he is also going to seek a labor seat on the boards of General Motors and Ford. It is about time. Almost two generations ago, unions were given seats on boards of some major German industries. While that alone is not the cause of German industrial success, good labor relations have been a key factor, and labor involvement with management decisions contributed.

Different managerial styles and a cooperative versus an adversary relation with labor have shown dramatically contrasting results in many kinds of business. Studies have shown that Japanese firms reduced the rate of rejects and absenteeism by staggering amounts of 300 to 500 percent in a few years after introducing their management techniques in plants they took over in this country.

Mr. Likert also cites two U.S. firms, Donnelly (rear view mirrors of Holland, Mich., and R.G. Barry, a leisure-wear producer of Columbus, Ohio, which are not only prospering here but have made big dents in the hard-to-

penetrate Japanese market. Both adopted what he calls No. 4 type management — stressing consultation, teamwork, participatory discussion before decision-making at all levels.

On his scale, No. 1 type management is authoritarian and punitive, No. 2 is authoritarian and benevolent, No. 3 consults but then issues unchallengeable orders, and No. 4 stresses communication and involvement in decision from top to bottom.

The U.S. average is at No. 2½. Mr. Likert has solid statistics to show there is a difference of 10 percent to 40 percent in productivity, reflected in all aspects of work — cost, quality, material savings, labor satisfaction, less strikes.

The ideas are simple, and they have been tested. They make common sense. Why have we been so slow to apply them? When you look more closely at methods, the American automobile industry has in many ways been running with defects similar to those of the Communist-run Polish shipyards. There the workers had no way to force reform until they finally exploded in protest. But this is not a totalitarian society.

The answer, according to Mr. Likert, is in knowing how to read

the bottom line. U.S. industry examines profits on a quarterly, semi-annual and annual basis, but it takes a couple of years to reap the rewards of No. 4 type management. In the short run, the tough, commandeering type can show a better balance sheet by cutting costs on labor needs and maintenance. Promotions and bonuses are awarded on that basis.

If the bottom line were read on a rolling average of four or five years, Mr. Likert's figures show the opposite results. Conclusion: The wrong people tend to be rewarded and promoted, perpetuating the wrong methods and ideas. He has developed what he calls Human Resource Accounting, so the hard dollar-value of cooperative rather than authoritarian management can be clearly totaled.

There is a large body of evidence to show that what U.S. industry most needs is not spurious "tax incentives" to block imports nor foreign takeovers, but some overhauling at the top. If the Polish workers were suddenly moved from Gdansk to Detroit, their grievances about management might still sound surprisingly the same.

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## Letters

### Homeopathy

The otherwise pleasingly informative article by Eliza K. Klose on "Folk Medicine" (IHT, Sept. 11) is marred by a disastrous confusion of thought. "Homeopathic" medicine has nothing whatsoever to do with "herb" medicine (the etymology is quite different), or with "folk" or "herbal" medicine. Homeopathy is a scientific discipline developed by Dr. Samuel Hahnemann (1755-1843) and, as reference to the simplest dictionary would have shown, is based on the principle of "the treatment of disease by drugs [usually in minute doses] that in a healthy person could produce symptoms like those of the disease" (Concise Oxford Dictionary). It is a form of medical treatment which enjoys worldwide recognition, and not some quaint Russian grandmother's concoction.

LEONORA SOLE-LEIS.  
Rocca Di Papa, Italy.

### Helping the Lady

In response to an Old Philadelphia Lady's query on converting Fahrenheit to centigrade (IHT, Sept. 15), I have always found the simplest method to be that utilizing only decimal fractions. To obtain the Fahrenheit equivalent, take the centigrade temperature and multiply it by 2. Decrease the resulting figure by 10 percent. Finally add 32. To convert from Fahrenheit to centigrade the procedure is reversed, but the result is more approximate.

J. STERLING STOVER.  
London.

### Within a Degree

Re: "Old Philadelphia Lady's" problem (IHT, Sept. 15) converting centigrade to Fahrenheit — and vice versa — for simplest, near-exact formula: double your centigrade and add 27. For Fahrenheit into centigrade, subtract 27 and halve what's left. Check this against the IHT Weather list and find it foolproof to within a degree.

FREDERICK SANDS.  
Geneva.

### The SWAG Method

The "Old Philadelphia Lady" who urgently requests a conversion table from Fahrenheit to Celsius

may be able to live with the following approximations given me by a meteorological office employee: (1) 16 on the C scale converts exactly to its figures reversed, to 61 on the F; (2) For anyone living in the Earth's temperate zone, i.e., between the tropics and the circles: Read the Celsius (centigrade): cut the count by half, and add 10 to 30. What comes out is what we in the Pentagon used to call a SWAG, or Close Enough. Give or Take a Degree Here or There. (Actually, Scientific Wild-Ass Guesses.)

One can do the math in reverse. That's applicable when the water is freezing.

Dublin. JOHN PERRY.

### Still Running a Fever

Surely many of your old readers in Paris will be delighted to learn that the "Old Philadelphia Lady" (IHT, Sept. 15) is still alive — even though she has been running a temperature since 1899 when she first developed a peculiar and persistent fever due to her morbid curiosity concerning thermometers.

No wonder James Gordon Bennett admired her remarkable character (although somewhat eccentric) and her indomitable will to survive — despite the ravages wrought by Fahrenheit and centigrade!

PARIS. ESTHER DELCOURT.

### Ravenna's Glories

In her article on Ravenna (IHT, Aug. 23-24), Elspeth Durie states that Dante died 658 years ago on Sept. 14. Since Dante died in 1321, the time is nearer 659 years. The

conventional spelling of Odoacer is not Odoacer as it appears in Miss Durie's work. Where Aryan (a linguistic term) appears, Arian (a religious term derived from the name of the heresiarch, Arius) should have been used. For Belarius, Miss Durie must have intended Belisarius, who captured Ravenna in late 539 or early 540; authorities differ. There is no mention of Ravenna's ancient function as a naval base, which is recalled in the word Classe (Classis), a part of the name of the celebrated church Sant' Apollinare in Classe.

Aside from a furtive glance at Lord Byron (one of the more recent attractions of the city), there is no consideration of Ravenna's later history. The Battle of Ravenna of April 11, 1512, is something of a classic in the development of the art of war. It deserves some sort of citation in any discussion of the city.

PHILIP R. SULLIVAN.  
Berlin.

## Repeating History In the Polish War

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — History in Poland has a habit of repeating itself. However, contrary to the theory that when history repeats itself, it comes the first time as tragedy and the second time as comedy, in Poland history keeps coming back again and again — always as melodrama.

When the Polish workers this year threw out — for the third time, after 1956 and 1970 — the leaders of the Communist Party who pretended to reign and rule in the nation's interest, the action was theatrical but far removed from a comedy.

It seems legitimate to suppose that it is the Kremlin which decided to put an end to Edward Gierek's starring role and picked his successor. Several days before his heart attack (which appears to be a providential necessity in Eastern Europe), Mr. Gierek, who up to then had been an "untiring revolutionary and faithful friend of the Soviet Union," disappeared from the pages of Moscow's newspapers.

By the time he fell ill — and his heart attack was real — Mr. Gierek already had been placed in the category of nonpersons by the Kremlin. Poland has become an almost hopeless case for Moscow: It is the only border country which for centuries refused to let itself be annihilated by the Czarist empire and later by that of the Soviet Union.

### Inconceivable

And this year, the Kremlin has had to face an almost insurmountable contradiction in Poland. On the one hand, the concessions which the Polish regime was forced to grant to the strikers of Gdansk are unacceptable for the Soviet Union. There can be no parallel source of power in any Communist country, such as that of the independent unions in Poland, for it would lead to an inevitable and progressive disintegration of Soviet control.

On the other hand, a Soviet military intervention was and remains inconceivable at this time. And this in spite of the violent propaganda emanating from Moscow.

The Kremlin thus was forced to find a third solution and it chose to Kadarize the regime of Poland. This is why an outsider was put in power in Poland and why Stanislaw Kania — at 53 the youngest leader of an Eastern European country, a man who up to then had been responsible for public order — was given the number one job in the Communist hierarchy.

From the Kremlin's point of view, Mr. Kania is a very useful man. He is better known in Moscow than in Warsaw, without even mentioning the West. He always lived in Poland in a secret atmosphere typical of the principal leaders of the party. Yet in Moscow, Mr. Kania carefully nurtured his contacts, since in Eastern Europe the countries' armies and the security branches have managed the best integration and Mr. Kania was chief of the Polish security branch.

At the height of the latest crisis, according to reliable sources, the Kremlin dispatched Leonid Brezhnev's right hand man, Andrei Kirilenko, to Warsaw with the mission of telling the Polish comrades

that they had to prevent the country from getting out of the civil war and Soviet into the Kremlin felt that the Poland would be solve strong shock.

That shock, Moscow had to be twofold: At that the crisis, only the ouster of Gierek could do, and Gierek's ouster was heard made things easier. Yet, a ready politically dead. Th shock had to come from a nation of a new leader who be able to offer guarantee ability to manipulate the rebellion and, above all, turn to total control by Communist Party.

Mr. Kania thus was choice for both tasks. He paratich, a man of the hope for the future. And power, Mr. Kania amou he would call an extra congress of the Communist Party. That was an indication rank and file of the party easy, but in no way a fair period of change and opening to come. The proof that no more change be expected.

For these reasons, Mr. assumption of power in P day is not so similar to th Gierek 10 years ago as t Janos Kadar in Hungary that of Gustav Husak in Slovakia in 1968 and the Brezhnev himself in Mo 1964.

The analogy with Hun Czechoslovakia is all the id since in both those a new man in power was with restoring power to a mist Party that had been discredited.

### Decision

The analogy with Mr. is equally good since Mr. a compromise candidate was Mr. Brezhnev, follo years of improvisation in la Khrushchev, when he w on to save the party a from desperation and de tion.

However, there remains point of difference: Pola chief was imposed not by intervention but by political decision.

"Kania is better than the Poles now say, referring to the So Joe." This may be a form lation, but it is not a serial program.

It is also interesting to Mr. Gierek was less well than his predecessor, Gomułka. Mr. Gomułka owed to retire for re health (although 10 years is still doing well). Mr. however, was really ill and relieved of his functions. Gomułka was the one who the police and the army to the workers, while Mr. refused to give such an ord

For the Poles, the quest is whether Mr. Gierek was spite his refusal to give the fire at the workers, that i or because he refused to order.

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(Continued on Page 12)

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# Herald Tribune Weekend

## 's a Brave New World: Post-modernism in Milan

by Suzanne Slesin

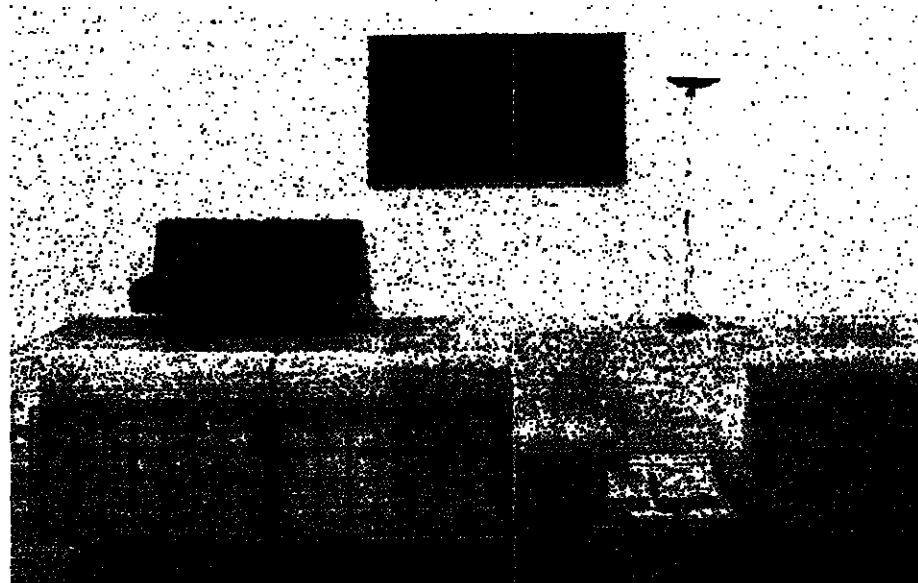
MILAN — The temperature was higher, the tempo faster than expected at this year's International Furniture Fair (Salone Internazionale Mobile), which ended this week. It was a time of crisis, said Gae Aulenti, the well-known Paris architect referring to Italy's current economic difficulties.

It had an effervescent quality, and the hat bubbled to the surface was classic influence could be seen in the revival designs from the Bauhaus period and introduction of pieces conceived two years ago by now established Italian designers. It was the Italian manufacturers' duce the most newsworthy designs. There were interpretations, especially younger architects, of American Post-modernism, the current design movement that

borrowed classical architectural elements — now in such vogue in the United States. In general, the architects and designers who attended the fair approved of the reissuing of older designs. "There were things done in other periods that are still useful now," said the Italian designer Giotto Stoppino. "It's better to do it this way than to copy them." Stoppino especially liked a round, pale green glass hanging lamp designed in the 1930s by the architect Gio Ponti and now being made by Fontana Arta.

At the Zanotta stand, there were small, irresistible metal side tables and standing ashtrays that had been designed by Achille Castiglioni in the 1960s, with his whimsical "Ragno" ("Spider") chair from 1954, a colored tractor seat with three legs stretching in all directions (see drawing). "I tried to amuse myself because life and work are hard," said Aurelio Zanotta, the president of the Italian firm.

Tecta, a German company, exhibited a cube chair designed in 1925 by Peter Keler, the Bauhaus architect, next to a new asymmetrical blue-and-red combination table and lamp by the German sculptor Stefan Wewerka.



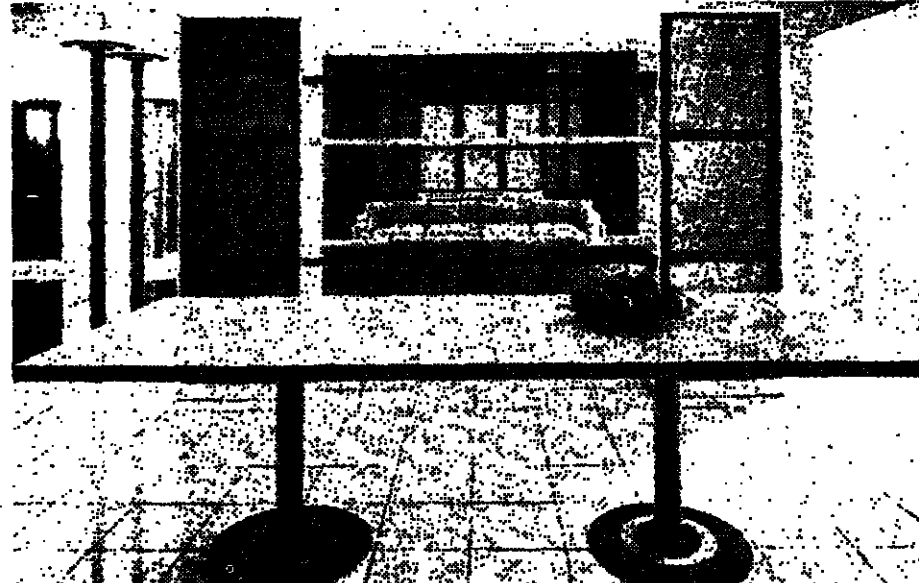
High-tech classical: Sofart's "grate" furniture, by De Pas/D'Urbino/Lomazzi.

"Even mass-produced, objects must have their differences," said Toshiyuki Kita, a Japanese designer who has been commuting to Italy for the past 11 years and whose designs were shown at Cassina, expressed a similar sentiment. "A person is different every time he or she sits down," he said, explaining his Wink chair/chaise longue (see four views below).

The Wink chair can change its angle or shape, has "ears" that turn up or down and removable covers "for the areas that get dirty fastest." The reaction of Renata Teichgraber, a Vienna-based buyer? "It's a female chair; Minnie — not Mickey — Mouse." Filippo Piferi's sofa for Pallucco, called "Pelle e Ossa" ("Skin and Bones"), drew many interested glances. "It's a chaise," explained

the young designer, standing next to his tubular design upholstered in black leather. "Incredible," said Jeffrey Osborne, the vice president of design at Knoll International. "It's Le Corbusier revisited from every angle." The sofa of the moment was easy to spot. It had short, stubby legs, usually round; the requisite horizontal arm pillows (which tend to flip onto the floor); numerous small, square pillows and a squarish silhouette.

These designs, without a doubt, were inspired by the late British designer Eileen Gray, whose furniture, exhibited and widely published last year, is only now properly appreciated. Her simply proportioned, monumental sofa has lost none of its allure; its many interpretations simply make it look better. Unusual new designs seen at the fair included Franco Serò's sofa at the ICF-De Padova showroom, with an exposed blue tubular steel frame supporting soft upholstery, and Sergio De Michel's layered sofa for Barnaba Visconti — pillows piled upon pillows like a millefeuille pastry, supported by car shock absorbers. The Paolo Piva sofa for B&B has an adjustable back "for TV watching." "There's more thought given to function here than to form," he explained.



Classic revival: Dradi's villa with Astori's glass storage and furniture.

home furnishings stores, said that he saw a split in the furniture industry. "One side still has to do with ordinary people and what they can afford and want to live with," he said. "The other presents furniture as art objects." Some of the companies at the fair did, in fact, present their wares in awesome, monumental settings. At Bonacina, for example, a row of columns laminated to look like granite formed the entrance, and at Dradi an ancient Greek villa was reproduced complete with cool white atrium, columns, a fake fountain and a mirrored floor meant to approximate a shallow indoor pool.

The Dradi "villa" was designed by architect Antonio Astori to display her textured glass Oikos modular storage system. "It started as furniture against a wall, eight years ago," she said. "But I started seeing a storage wall as being closer to architecture than furniture." So she introduced elements from architecture — steel columns that allowed the modules to span space, round cement table bases inspired by street stanchions — and used a palette of red, yellow and bright blue that recalled the work of the artist Mondrian.

Their most ambitious project could be found at the Malobbia showroom, where they not only designed the booth and covered the floor with aniline-dyed chipboard but also designed all the pastel-hued wooden furniture, including tables, chairs, beds and storage.

With the lightweight bleached maple chairs, the Malobbia collection suggests a charming view of life and is reminiscent of early Danish furniture, or, as Conran mused, "Italian Shaker." "Post-modern," asserted Nava. The multicolored legs of the dining room table are made up of 24 pieces, colored by the artist Mario Tudor. "I look at it, I smile," said Nava. So did many of the passers-by.



classic: Achille Castiglioni's "chair," designed for Zanotta.

Modern classic: Arteluce's halogen floor lamp in blue glazed glass. TV classic: four views of Toshiyuki's Wink chair for Cassina.

## Arjeeling Blends Five Faiths, Five Tongues — and Lots of Tea

by Valerie M. Shepherd

ARJEELING, India — When the British founded Darjeeling in 1835 as a hill station for the recuperation of East India Company personnel in disease-ridden Calcutta, 305 miles south, the site they chose was inhabited by hundreds of Lepchas, members of an aboriginal tribe of Sikkimese descent.

Establishment of tea plantations in the region in a flood of workers from Bhutan, Nepal and India, and a large number of Tibetan refugees fled here in 1959 after the Chinese invasion of Tibet. Today, up to 50,000 people follow five different faiths — Buddhism, Hinduism, Sikhism, Christianity — and conduct their lives in five languages — Hindi, Bengali, Tibetan and English.

The cultural variety and cool climate — more than 75 degrees Fahrenheit — offer scenic beauty. Snowcapped Kanchenjunga, third highest peak in India, dominates a town full of flowers, monasteries and bazaars, and the dingy hills are covered with forests of oaks, rhododendron and wild orchids.



A tea plucker hard at work on the terraced slopes of Darjeeling's plantations.

pine-crowned ridge, so its sights are either up or down. The main streets divide the city into layers connected by staircases that zigzag every which way, conforming more to the hills' shape than to the logistics of public thoroughfare.

A staircase would lead, say, from the front door of a public building directly to someone's back porch, then to the roof of a bakery. Each twist presents a new view: laundry spread on rosebushes to dry; three elderly porters at a tea stall; children with a chicken on a leash; women lovingly washing their huge glowing copper pots; barley drying on a roof; and then suddenly at the top of another flight, the whole city spread out in a vista crowned by monstrous white mountain peaks.

At the top of the town is Observatory Hill, once the site of the Buddhist monastery Dorje Lingpa, or Place of the Thunderbolt. Though the monastery is long gone, the hill is still a place of pilgrimage because of two shrines. The larger is devoted to Mahakala, a deity who figures in both the Buddhist and the Hindu pantheons; he is considered a form of Shiva. Under trees webbed with prayer flags we joined a line of pilgrims and circled a round building over a rock cave that is venerated as a site where Mahakala once manifested his presence.

The sound of bells struck by the pilgrims mingled with the basso chanting of a Buddhist monk seated near the shrines' entrance. He seemed to have his devotions down pat: As we left the shrine and dropped a small donation to him, he managed, simultaneously, to bless us by tapping us on the head with his sacred text and to pour his ritual water into a dish for his kitten to drink — all without a break in his scriptural recitations.

## From Buenos Aires to Saint-Denis TSE Troupe Presents a New Goldoni

by Mary Blume

PARIS — One of the first events of the new theatrical season is "Les Jumeaux Vénitiens," an adaptation of Goldoni's 1747 comedy "I Due Gemelli Veneziani" (The Venetian Twins), which is now in preview at the Theatre Gerard Philipe in the northern Paris suburb of Saint-Denis and will open there on Oct. 1.

The production is by the widely acclaimed TSE group, which started in Buenos Aires in 1966 and two years later began a permanent world tour with Paris as its base. "We were invited to Caracas, to New York, then to Paris. Little by little, our destiny was made. We didn't come to Paris by plan but because the plays interested a public that would give us a home," says the group's founder-director, Alfredo Rodriguez Arias. He is 36, with a heavy dark mustache and eyes that droop at the outside corners like a poet's or a clown's. "Paris is a place where I can work but where I can barely live," he says.

The TSE group is chronically broke — "I think financial uncertainty is part of life," Arias says — but presents spectacles of prodigious luxury and refinement. They are a fixture of the red-belt suburb of Saint-Denis but are also courted by the *tout Paris*. They are mostly Argentinian exiles but their plays are resolutely apolitical. They are indifferent to commercial success but their recent production, "Peines du Coeur d'une Chatte Anglaise" (Heartaches of an English Pussycat), based on a Balzac story, played for three years, toured Europe and briefly baffled Broadway.

The company is not experimental or avant-garde: Arias dismisses Robert Wilson, with whom they are sometimes compared, as "a French caprice." "We can't be labeled. We're a theatrical company, that's all," says Facundo Bo, an actor who began working with Arias when both were attending an Alliance Francaise drama workshop in Buenos Aires.

"People think we're lightweight, chic, that we only like retro. That has nothing to do with it. We like Theater," Bo says. In TSE talk, theater definitely has a capital T.

"Our idea is to express theatrical illusion," Arias says. "The Theater is a place where voice and gesture take on a different meaning than in life; it's this difference that interests us."

Most of the group's productions from "Histoire du Theatre" in 1971 have used a theatrical framework, ranging from "Vingt Quatre Heures" (1975), a day in the actor's life which was, says Arias, in fact a reflection on the theater itself, to the thriller form in "Comedie Policiere" (1972) and the musical comedy following year in "Luxe."

The aim is an unabashed homage to the theater in which, using established genres such as the thriller or musical, they break with convention to create an original theatrical event of great authenticity and panache. They detest improvisation and leave no detail to chance. Recklessly perhaps, the actors prefer to have minimum wages and extravagant productions.

"I'm fed up with all this talk about how many feathers," said a TSE player during budget discussions on "Luxe." "If we call a play 'Luxe,' we must give the actor all the feathers in the world to be *feels* luxury."







file

# king it on Her Own: Geraldine Chaplin Filming 'The Ins and the Outs'

by Joan Dupont

Geraldine Chaplin, on the set of 36, has come to Paris to play in the Lelouch's "The Ins and the Outs" in a black sequined dress. She is the only actress to have been married to her husband, Charlie Chaplin, who she met in 1927. She is now 53, and has been married to him for 53 years. She is now 53, and has been married to him for 53 years. She is now 53, and has been married to him for 53 years.

years, I'm having to do without Carlos, because we split, and I don't know if I can make it on my own. This is said very simply, without platitudes. Her liaison with director Saura lasted 14 years and they have one son, Shane, 6, who bears the Chaplin name. Working nonstop since her Oscar nomination for "Nashville," she has acted in two other Altman films, "Buffalo Bill and the Indians" and "The Wedding," as well as two films directed by Altman's assistant, Alan Rudolph, "Welcome to L.A." and "Remember My Name." Among her recent French films, she scored a success in Michel Deville's "Le Voyage en Douce," and her last Saura film was "Elisa Vida Mia," "Los Ojos Vendados" and "Mama Cumples Anos."

Communist." The school was a convent school in Lausanne, and she sorely missed home. "With eight kids, there was always something going on at home, some fight or something," she says wistfully. "I would have been a lot more happy at home." She intends never to send her son to boarding school: "I would never send anyone I liked away to school." At Christmas, people like Pablo Casals and Clara Haskill visited the Chaplins, but it was years later that the children appreciated such company. "There they were, playing their instruments, while we kids were saying, oh boy, when are the presents coming? I always had mad crushes on people who never came, like Yul Brynner and Monty Clift," she recalls. "Actually, Monty Clift did play tennis with Daddy years ago, and Richard Widmark and Bill Tilden — they all played tennis with Daddy. I would love to play now, but it was one of those things — we had to take lessons." In this household of high standards, the children must have worked at being perfect — it was no fun to disappoint daddy — and been grateful for any favorable notice.



Chaplin and director Claude Lelouch.

love with my father when she was 17 and was with him 24 hours a day — now she is going out with guys, even shooting some of us children. She was happy with Daddy, but that's finished; there's no bringing Daddy back. I adore her boyfriend: He's like Daddy in a way. As for Daddy: "He was a terribly critical person, about everything and everybody except his children; he always thought we were

the best," she says raptly. Geraldine thinks that she probably had a special relationship with him, although she is quick to add that the parents never paid favorites. "We were never conscious of anybody being special." However, the eldest daughters — Geraldine and Josephine the actresses, Victoria the clown and acrobat — clearly got some signal to go ahead and perform. "Not that there was any pressure on us, because the performer was always Daddy. We never thought of trying to entertain him because, well, when you have someone like that, you don't say, look at me, you just watch and absorb and applaud." "When I did start acting, he was a huge fan, which was so funny because I thought I was going to get lots of criticism, but he just kept saying, you're the best thing in the film." Which was nice, of course, but not quite the same as being taken seriously. She had no acting training, having left the Swiss school at 17 to enter the Royal Ballet School in London, then working for the circus in Paris. "What else could I do? I can't type and I never went to college, but I could train elephants, so I went to Boulogne where I gave me a job." She also worked in a bar for extra money and thought films might be even more lucrative. "I was lucky because of my name — the minute it was put out, there were bids. Then, I was very lucky in the directors I worked with. I've always been dependent on men in my work; I was completely dependent on Saura, and on Altman too."

Navigating between various poles — London, Los Angeles, Paris and Madrid, her home base is Madrid, where she has lived since she was 21, when "Dr. Zhivago" was finished. "I stayed in Spain because I just never packed after Zhivago. I had so much stuff there: records, books, a boyfriend — and, she throws in with bravado, "there was one after the other actually. Since I was 17, I have always been in love, or about to fall in love." She now shares an apartment with her son Shane, a boyfriend — and, she throws in with bravado, "there was one after the other actually. Since I was 17, I have always been in love, or about to fall in love." She now shares an apartment with her son Shane, a boyfriend — and, she throws in with bravado, "there was one after the other actually. Since I was 17, I have always been in love, or about to fall in love."

## celebrating 1500 Years of Benedictine Rule With Pilgrimages and Music

by Mavis Airey

SELS — The mayor, the industrialist, the officer and the monk. He is old friends downing foaming and hunk of unctuous cheese. He is large and jovial in his black. He is a version of Friar Tuck. He is other Trappist monks at Scour in the picturesque Chimay region. He is a version of Friar Tuck. He is other Trappist monks at Scour in the picturesque Chimay region. He is a version of Friar Tuck. He is other Trappist monks at Scour in the picturesque Chimay region.



Late 15th-c. statue of St. Benedict.

reer. But disgusted by the corruption he saw around him, he abandoned his studies and his family possessions and decided to devote himself to God. Retiring to Subiaco in the mountains 70 kilometers from Rome, he lived a hermit's life in a cave near the ruins of one of Nero's palaces and later became the leader of a group of monks. But he was too harsh a mentor, and learning the monks wanted to poison him, left to become a mountain recluse. This seems to have mellowed him a little; disciples gathered under his leadership and, over the next 20 years, 12 small monasteries were founded. Jealousy among local priests

caused him to move again, this time to Monte Cassino, near Naples, where he founded the monastery that has become associated with his name. Here he and his monks evangelized the region (then still pagan), cultivated the soil, prayed, studied and shared all they had and welcome all who passed, rich and poor, high and low, without distinction. It was at Monte Cassino — the monastery still stands, rebuilt three times after successive destructions — that Benedict synthesized his experiences into the Benedictine Rule, which he wrote down shortly before his death in 547. When the Lombards destroyed the monastery 30 years later, the remaining disciples fled to Rome with the precious Rule and presented it to Pope Gregory the Great. Gregory was so impressed he wrote a life of Saint Benedict and encouraged missionaries to spread the Rule to Gaul and Britain, Frisia (Holland) and Germany, Poland and Scandinavia. In 817 the Rule of Saint Benedict was adopted as the standard guide by all monasteries in Western Europe, which is why Benedict is referred to as the patriarch of Western monasticism. The unifying effect on Europe's peoples of the peace of monasticism and Latin culture led Pope Paul VI to declare him "The Father of Europe" in 1964. The inspiration of his Rule carried the faithful over the centuries through wars and oppression, decadence and reformations, and it proved flexible enough to permit splinter groups like the Cistercians and Trappists to develop their own variations and still remain faithful to it. But the Reformation and later the French Revolution changed the religious face of Europe, and it was only in the 19th century that the movement sprouted again, with missionaries setting off for America, Africa and Asia. Today there are about 40,000 Benedictine, Cistercian and Trappist monks and nuns and thousands of lay adherents across the globe. To celebrate the 15th century, most European countries are organizing conferences, exhibitions, concerts and other religious and cultural events. The states that made up the old Low Countries — Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg and northern France — are cooperating on a particularly rich program. On the musical side, as part of the Festival of Flanders, an international three-day colloquium on Gregorian chant is being held at the

Catholic University of Leuven (Louvain) this weekend — a highlight will be the French composer Messiaen talking about composers and sacred music in the 20th century — backed up by a series of concerts, and a Gregorian Mass to be held in Keizersberg Abbey on Sept. 27. The Festival of Wallonia is also organizing a series of concerts at the Monastery of Wavremont in the Ardennes. Pilgrimages, liturgical celebrations and conferences are planned, commemorative stamps and medals are being issued, and any number of glossy books published. The monasteries are making special efforts to encourage visitors to attend study weekends and retreats (see box). But for lay people, the highlight of the cele-

brations in the Benelux will undoubtedly be the huge exhibition at Saint Peter's Abbey in Ghent (Oct. 24 to Jan. 4), part of the Europa festival. Under the heading "Saint Benedict and His Monks in the Former Low Countries," the organizers have brought together rare manuscripts and works of art from collections all over the world to illustrate the cultural, political, economic and religious role played by the monastic communities in the Low Countries over the past 1,500 years. In 1980, the map of Europe may be less spectacularly covered in monasteries than it was in the 12th century, when Cluny received 300 visitors a day, or when the Cistercian Bernard of Clairvaux traveled all over Europe, ar-

bitrating in quarrels between the cities of Genoa and Pisa or between Jewish bankers and German lords, teaching the young King Louis VII in Paris, deciding between two rival popes and launching the second Crusade. Nevertheless, say the monks, since our modern society shows striking similarities with the decadent, blasé, bureaucratic, technocratic, fragmented and troubled society of 5th-century Rome, which inspired the first wave of monasticism, Saint Benedict's message is as pertinent now as it was 1,500 years ago. For information on Saint Benedict Year and monasteries, contact Secretariat Benedictus Pater Europe, Sint Pieters & Paulusabdij, 9330 Dendermonde, Belgium. Tel. 0321/10.85.

### A Weekend Retreat at a Benedictine Monastery on the Loire

by C.G. Cupic  
ST. BENOIT-SUR-LOIRE, France — The cloister gives out soft grass that is sprinkled daily, and through the branches of the trees at the other end of the garden flows the slow current of the Loire. Monks pass by in quiet conversation. St. Benoit-sur-Loire, one of France's oldest Benedictine monasteries, has traditionally provided refuge for people searching for spiritual peace. "If I knew that these places did not exist, my life would be empty," says an American who once spent a month here. "It's a place that radiates with sanity." St. Benoit receives more than 1,800 male visitors a year. Most are under 35, some in their teens, and stay on average three or four days. "The young come to us trying to answer some of vital questions of life that bother them," says Brother Philippe, a jovial-looking man aged 55 who came here 30 years ago to help Brother Jacques run the monastery's 35-room hotel. "We take only the people who are interested in solving some of their spiritual problems. We don't want any lunatics who need psychiatric treatment; there are specialized places for them and we are not equipped or trained to help them. Every year we refuse more than 1,500 demands because we feel that their presence will disturb everyone here and would not help them either," he explains. "Also, we don't take tourists."

The rooms rented to visitors are small (10 feet by 15 feet), with hot water and a single bed, table and chair. Visitors are invited to participate in church services five times daily and can join the choir in Gregorian chants. St. Benoit does not concern itself with its visitors' religious beliefs. "We take Muslims, Jews, atheists," says Brother Jacques, "all — as long as they come here to answer certain philosophical questions and don't disturb the others. If a person wishes, we assign one of the brothers to guide him spiritually." The monastery here was founded June 21, 651, during the reign of Clovis II, according to documents in nearby Orleans. It was first called St. Pierre-de-Fleury but was renamed in 673 when the remains of St. Benedict were brought here from Monte Cassino in Italy. The relics of St. Benedict (St. Benoit in French) made the site a European theological center. During the 11th-century tenures of Abbots St. Ablon and Gauzlin, work was begun on a Romanesque basilica that is considered one of the most beautiful in France. After the 14th century, the importance of the monastery declined; during the French Revolution it was turned into a parish church. It was not until 1944 that monastic life was restored. Today 46 monks live here, supporting themselves through sales of the pottery and candy they produce. Michel Crepu, a professor of French literature, is here for a third straight year. "Every time I feel I have an existential problem or

feel mentally tired, I come here. A week spent in the monastery rejuvenates me. I feel able to face the world again." Henri Bessette, a retired army officer, has been visiting for 25 years. "Not being married, I find I have a family here. I come to clear my ideas. It's an ideal place to concentrate and find moral strength." For information, contact: Abbaye de Fleury, 45100 St. Benoit-sur-Loire, France.

In front of the Basilica of St. Benoit.

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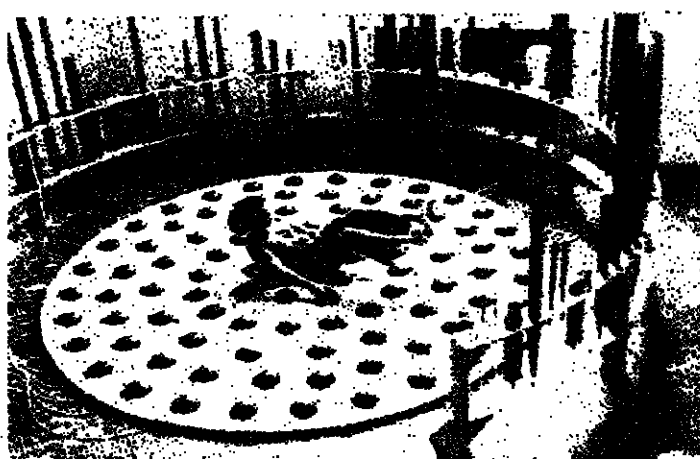
# Art

## In Search of Urbanity, Humanity and New Talent at the Paris Biennale

PARIS — The aim of the Paris Biennale is to give young artists a showing. This year, about 200 participants under 35 from 41 countries submitted paintings, sculptures, videotapes, music, photos, films, architecture and sundry unclassifiable items.

The Biennales of the past were often marked by what might be described as a mood of anemic provocation. The anemia is still there, but the stormy provocations of the past have taken the wind out of the sails of those who now venture to reiterate them. A film by one young Englishman shows him writhing naked in a slop of color on top of a sheet of glass. Alas, as Duchamp himself once remarked: "Even derision, even destruction becomes tedious in the long run."

It is widely known that Yves Klein had nude models sponge themselves blue and then slap their painted bodies onto a canvas before an audience. Matta has indulged himself before the camera,



Horst Glasker's noise machine.

standing behind glass and rubbing his face in an unappealing mixture of color and spit. People who ignore history, the dictum goes, are condemned to repeat it.

Yes but, we are told, this is different: This man's body is treated as a sculpture. He does know about Yves Klein, "and he has synthesized these various influences into an art that is powerful and personal." Which raises the issue whether a gesture of negation (like Duchamp's urinal or Klein's various actions) can be the force of repetition be transformed into an affirmative statement. My own conviction is that it cannot. Duchamp himself, an expert in the matter, was of the same opinion.

One group whose members are in their mid-30s had the quaint idea of calling themselves "Normal." They handed out a rather childish manifesto symptomatic of the more banal aspects of the show. Two other artists sat with their mouths plastered shut with

red tape to protest that they had been censored by the organizers. Their point was somewhat blunted by the fact that they sat inside the museum's precincts.

Not all contributions by any means are in this vein. There were some serious attempts at sculpture: Franz Roser's were in marble and restrained, those of the group

Paisaje Imaginario in wood and randomly baroque.

Horst Glasker's construction was an entertaining toy. He carpeted the ground with the rubber hemispheres used to inflate floating mattresses, each connected to a whistle, an organ pipe or some other noisemaking gadget. Visitors were invited to trot around and make their own ruckus.

But the rewards of serious and sustained work were perhaps best illustrated by the photo exhibit of Mroczak (pronounced *Mroshchak*) and Sikora, who chose to illustrate scenes from Alice in Wonderland, using models (or actors) and complex sets to life with expressionistic humor.

A Norwegian woman, Marianne Heske, has dismantled a log cabin in a distant fjord and reassembled it in the space afforded in the Pompidou Center. It is an endearing manifesto expressing concern, affection and dissatisfaction. But as a work of art, it lacks esthetic structure, just as a sigh of pleasure or a scream of agony does.

This is a failing of most of the work presented in the Biennale. The "Alice" pictures bring this home. To some, the structure, borrowed from Lewis Carroll, may seem arbitrary but it has, one senses, been assimilated by the artists who chose it. And in its new form, it tells us something relevant about their own world and ours.

The Biennale also includes cinema, performance, video and music (one much-awaited event is a performance of the Portsmouth Sinfonia Orchestra, a sort of post-Hoffman musical joke).

It has been repeatedly observed that video art tends to be unappealingly boring. A Dutch critic, Wimmy Kaiser, has soberly maintained that "creative boredom, resulting in an expansion of consciousness, was a new esthetic characteristic."

Don Foresta, a member of the selection committee at the Bien-

nale, responded to this theory quite explosively: "Nonsense!" "It's boring because people don't know how to do it. Sure, there is a hypnotic aspect to the television screen. But I don't think video art should be boring."

A lot of it is still very bad, he says, and the easy excuse is to say that this is intentional. "The Kitchen in New York, for instance, has produced a lot of sloppy, technically inadequate work. Fast and dirty — spontaneity of the medium — some of the slogans used to justify this. But that was fine 15 years ago. To me," he concludes, "it is more of a potential art than a real art."

One of the most attractive aspects of the Biennale is its most recent addition: the architectural show "In Search of Urbanity," presenting 60 projects that attempt to inject some humanity into urbanism.

Architects from 18 countries sent in proposals or completed

projects, including a plus, another for a New crapper that would be eroded with rocky cliffs waterfalls and vegetation for the reconstruction of old Moscow.

Completed projects development in a Maus based on local (rather all) materials and st. Horace Walpole waits Krefeld, Germany, pre destruction by public a now transformed in with a swimming pool reservoir once was. T buttons reflect a new human needs that has been brutalized in this.

The Biennale of Pa Musée d'Art Moderne c Paris, 11 avenue du P son, Paris 16, until No. Pompidou Center, Pan of the architecture sho 10.

— Mi

## The French Steal the Show

PARIS — The 10th International Biennale of Antique Dealers that opened on Thursday at the Grand Palais in Paris is a spectacular demonstration of the strength of the Paris art trade. Judging from what is on view, French dealers have a strong lead in the French decorative arts.

It is an experience to see, at Maurice Segoura's, one of the key pieces in the history of European furniture, a monumental 1755 ebony table with ornate garlands.

The key piece is a near match to a table in a 1755 F.H. Drouais portrait executed at the height of the rococo style. Without the painting, it would be hard to accept the idea that such a table could have been conceived when writing rococo scrollwork was still the ultimate in fine taste.

Segoura is not the only one to produce extraordinary pieces. Jean-Marie Rossi of Aveline & Co. displays the most beautiful Louis XIV period side table with giltwood carved ornament that has appeared in the market in the last few years. Even the motley marble top with its green, black and red pebbled spots is a masterpiece of nature. Last year, the table still stood in North Mymme Park in England, where it was bought by Rossi at a Christie's "house sale."

It goes on. Jean-Pierre Hagnauer has a pair of mahogany chairs de-

rived from an ancient Etruscan model known from frescoes and painted pottery. Its carved frieze of palm trees points to the end of the 18th century, and this so far unknown model makes the pair a scoop in furniture history.

Remarkably enough, the effort to exhibit pieces of the highest order, normally sold privately, has been kept up in the objets d'art. This is hardly surprising in the case of Jean Nicollier or Georges Lefebvre, top experts in the field of porcelain and faience, or Pierre Vandermersch, whose antique porcelain shop has been functioning for a century.

But it is quite exciting to come across rarities in 17th-century faience from Nevers, or in 18th-century Sinceny, a workshop in Picardy, exhibited by a lesser-known dealer such as Helene Fournier.

Here, again, the strength of the market reflects the dynamism and superior expertise of the best French dealers. They crowd English and American auctions in their respective fields and cast a net far into private houses, here and abroad (the historic table at Segoura comes from the Robert Abby collection in Cornwall).

Where they lack that expertise, the French dealers have been wise enough to induce foreign colleagues to join them. Geerd Wijnen, the Amsterdam specialist,

## 'The Blessed Damozel' in Lon

LONDON — Without doubt, the best-known verses of the Pre-Raphaelite painter/poet Dante Gabriel Rossetti, those by which he is represented in every anthology, tell of "The Blessed Damozel," now "one of God's choristers," who in her goodness beseeches Heaven to join her once again and for eternity with her poet.

A pencil drawing by Rossetti of the embracing and reunited lovers forms the centerpiece of a splendid exhibition of drawings, paintings, watercolors, prints and photographs devoted to women and children in Victorian art ("The Blessed Damozel," Christopher Wood Gallery, 15 Motcomb Street, Belgravia, London S.W.1, Oct. 1-31).

As Christopher Wood, the authority on Victorian painting, observes in his catalog introduction, to the Victorians, all children, especially girls, were innocent and beautiful and all women pure. With one very important exception, they were habitually represented as goddesses, princesses, angels literal or metaphorical, or, as in the symbolist painting of an adolescent girl by T.C. Gotch, "Queen Victoria herself is present, not as the reigning monarch but as a singularly innocent 9-year-old, before 'the terrible solitude of greatness' had fallen upon her. This 'Portrait of Princess Victoria' is by the 22-year-old

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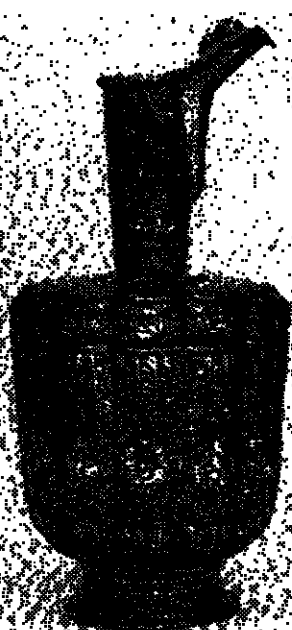


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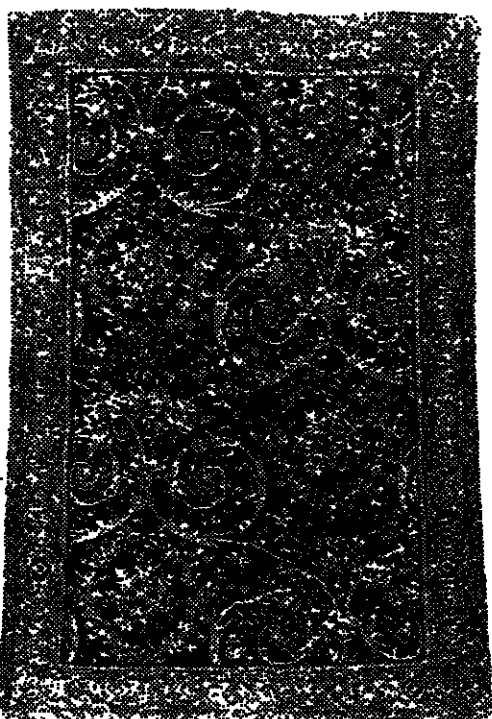
An Iranian silver and copper inlaid brass ewer. Khurasan, circa 1200, 44.5 cm.

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Wednesday 15 October at 10.30 am and 2.30 pm  
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Sculpture



## BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

### VW Rabbit's 1981 Price Takes a \$400 Hop

United Press International

DETROIT — Volkswagen of America's basic two-door Rabbit is now the most expensive subcompact car built in the United States, with a sticker price of \$5,715 for the 1981-model year.

VWA ordered large initial 1981 suggested retail price increases Thursday for its smallest and best-selling cars. The Rabbit increase amounted to \$400, or 7.5 percent.

VWA said all 1981 Rabbits will have fuel-injected engines — a \$100 option last year — while other previously optional equipment was made standard, including upgraded interiors, trim and instrumentation and a more powerful engine.

### Fokker, Tokyo Discuss Medium-Range Jet

Reuters

TOKYO — Francois Swartouw, chairman of the Dutch aircraft manufacturer Fokker, has told the Japanese government that his company wants to join a Japanese project to develop a medium-range jetliner, government sources said Friday.

Mr. Swartouw, in a meeting with International Trade and Industry Minister Rokusuke Tanaka, made a new proposal for the joint development of the aircraft with Mitsubishi Corp., Kawasaki Heavy Industries and Fuji Heavy Industries.

### GM Said to Weigh Selling Terex to IBH

The Associated Press

DETROIT — General Motors is negotiating the sale of one of its divisions to a West German equipment manufacturer, according to a report in the Detroit News.

The News, citing sources familiar with the negotiations, said Thursday that GM is considering selling its Terex division, of Hudson, Ohio — makers of heavy construction equipment and the Titan, the world's largest truck — to IBH Holding of Mainz, West Germany. IBH is Europe's largest heavy equipment maker.

No price was disclosed. GM would neither confirm nor deny the report. It would be the first time GM has sold a subsidiary since its Jan. 31, 1979, sale of the Frigidaire appliance division to White Consolidated Industries of Cleveland.

### British Steel's Financing Limit Is Raised

Reuters

LONDON — Industry Secretary Sir Keith Joseph said Friday that the British government has raised the state-owned British Steel Corp.'s financing limit by £400 million, to £971 million, for the fiscal year ending next March 31.

Sir Keith said in a statement that the funding increase, foreshadowed in a Parliamentary statement in June, follows a report from BSC's new chairman, Ian MacGregor.

Government funds will be available from a repayable advance from the contingency fund pending submission of a supplementary estimate this winter, the statement added.

## Big Oil-Money Investments Astonish, Delight Japanese

By William Chapman

Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Japan's appeal as an economy of stability and long-range growth has become a magnet for vast investments from the oil-rich countries of the Middle East.

Since early this year, billions of oil dollars have poured into Japanese securities and bank deposits, sending the yen on a long slide upward and pushing the Tokyo stock exchange to new highs.

Japanese stocks, once all but ignored by foreigners because of their low yields, have become the new darlings of international banks and trading houses, many of them dealing for the central banks of members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

U.S. and European pension funds also are turning to yen assets and bank deposits, adding to the deluge, according to sources in the Tokyo financial community.

But it is the flow of oil money that has astonished some of Tokyo's experienced investment analysts. Sumitomo Fukuoka, general manager of Nomura Securities Co.'s institutional research department, says the money is looking for long-term investments.

### 100-Year Deals

Just returned from the Middle East, Mr. Fukubori said he was amazed to find interest in investments that will be good for 100 years. He has never encountered interest in such long periods before, and compares it to the enthusiasm investors once held for long-term prospects in gold.

Mr. Fukubori, like others, recommends Japanese blue-chip stocks of well-managed companies, mostly in high-technology fields such as electronics. That is where most of the oil money in stocks is going, Shambaugh says.

The trend to yen began early this year but soared in earnest in mid-summer, particularly in the

## Mideast Called World Economy Dominant Factor

Associated Press-Dow Jones

NEW YORK — Hans Mast, chief executive vice president and chief economist of Credit Suisse, says political instability in the Middle East — provoked by the Iran-Iraq conflict and the threat of large losses of imported oil — will continue to dominate not only foreign exchange dealings but the state of the world economy in the short term.

But once the Middle East tensions ease, Mr. Mast said Thursday, he expects the Swiss franc to firm while most other European currencies and the Japanese yen remain stable.

Mr. Mast said the newly "internationalized" Swiss currency also will get a boost from the recent decision by the government and the Swiss National Bank to remove measures that halted the inflow of foreign capital and to lift ordinances restricting foreign bank deposits and foreign exchange dealings with foreign traders.

He said he also expects a firming trend for the U.S. dollar as "a new adjustment in [the foreign exchange] rate structure" occurs after the Middle East tensions subside.

## Oil Payments 'Gap' Smaller Than Believed, Secret Study Shows

By Paul Lewis

New York Times Service

PARIS — Just when oil-importing nations are planning to borrow billions of dollars of surplus cash from the oil-exporting countries to keep their economies moving, evidence has emerged that the industrialized world is having much more success paying for its oil imports from current earnings than the official figures show.

A still-secret study prepared by the Secretariat of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris, which acts as statistician and policy adviser to the industrialized countries, concludes that the first big oil price increase of 1973 imposed much less strain on the Western world's external finances than its own official figures show. And

OECD economists think the size of the problem has also been exaggerated this time around.

In particular, the OECD study, which will be discussed by a group of experts next month and may be published in 1981, says that the organization's 24 members, the leading industrialized countries, probably ran an aggregate payments deficit of \$2 billion a year between 1974 and 1977, instead of the \$18-billion deficit shown by its own official figures.

The OECD has not significantly changed its estimate of OPEC's surplus or the payments deficit imposed on the developing world. Instead it has discovered that the "huge margin of error" in its official calculations arises because Western industrialized countries have consistently under-reported their true income from foreign trade.

In particular, the OECD says, they grossly underestimate their income from shipping operating under flags of convenience, as well as the foreign income of their oil companies.

Some European economists and officials who know of the study predict that, as a result, the West will find it relatively easy to "recycle" OPEC's expected \$110-billion surplus this year to countries short of the cash they need to pay for their oil.

The payment deficit facing the world as a result of the latest oil price rise has almost certainly been exaggerated, they say.

big slice of OPEC's surplus and lending it to countries unable to pay for their oil.

European Economic Community finance ministers agreed in Luxembourg last weekend to push ahead with plans for a similar European "recycling facility" that would borrow about \$1 billion of OPEC cash and lend it to European countries facing payments trouble as a result of the latest oil price rise.

The OECD's belief that the payments shock imposed by the oil price increase has been exaggerated is shared by several private European economists. Sven Grassman of the Stockholm Institute for International Economic Studies has finally persuaded the government to admit that Sweden's total payments deficit between 1971 and 1979 was really only about 5 billion Swedish kroner (about \$1.22 million), instead of the 40 billion reported in the official statistics.

Instead of the 40 billion reported in the official statistics.

Peter Oppenheimer, an economics lecturer at Oxford University in England, has also argued that rising oil prices have strained payments of the industrial West less than is generally thought. He notes that the OECD countries did not significantly increase their borrowing from the rest of the world during the last decade.

OECD economists are naturally sensitive about the discovery that OPEC has damaged the West's payments position less than earlier figures implied. They fear their findings might be used by OPEC to justify even higher oil prices. But they also worry that opposition parties within Western countries will say the study shows governments followed unnecessarily restrictive

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 3)

## Wheelabrator Called Winner In Pullman Bid

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — Wheelabrator-Frye has purchased almost half the outstanding shares of Pullman Inc. and is the apparent winner in a month-long bidding duel with J. Ray McDermott Inc.

Wheelabrator picked up the 5.5 million shares Thursday at \$52.50 a share, agreeing to pay stockholders of Pullman, the Chicago-based construction and engineering company, nearly \$289 million.

Pullman, a transportation and engineering firm, has 11.1 million shares outstanding, and its stock closed Thursday on the New York Stock Exchange at \$49.38 a share.

"It's a victory for Wheelabrator, clearly," said Silas Keen, Pullman chairman.

He was referring to a competing tender offer for Pullman stock from New Orleans-based McDermott which Pullman management fought in federal court with a barrage of public statements.

McDermott's offer for 5.4 million shares at \$54 a share expires today. The feud began three months ago when McDermott offered \$28 a share for Pullman stock.

Norman Ritter, a Wheelabrator vice president, announced the purchase in a statement from the company's Hampton, N.H., offices and Mr. Keen confirmed it a short time later.

Wheelabrator, an engineering and pollution control company, originally offered to buy 2 million Pullman shares but upped the figure to 5.4 million in the midst of Pullman's court battle with McDermott. About 7.3 million shares had been tendered to Wheelabrator last Friday.

"Special meetings of shareholders of Wheelabrator-Frye and Pullman are to be held late in October to vote on the proposed combination of the two companies which is expected to be consummated shortly thereafter," Mr. Ritter said.

He added, "In the merger, each Pullman share not purchased in the tender offer would be exchanged for 1.1 shares of Wheelabrator-Frye common stock in what is expected to be a tax-free transaction for federal income tax purposes."

In the same month, the net inflow of capital into Japanese bonds was more than twice as great as the net outflow in all of 1979.

Analysis agrees that the basic strength of the Japanese economy is the key factor in attracting the oil money. Japan survived the latest round of oil price increases without stumbling. Inflation is modest and growth rates of 4 to 5 percent are projected this year and next.

"It's this perception that Japan has weathered the second oil shock that means a lot [to foreign investors]," said David Bassman, analyst for the Bank of America's Tokyo office.

Coupled with Japan's strength is the common perception of the U.S. dollar as a weakening currency that is going nowhere. The oil-producing countries began to diversify their portfolios last December and began looking beyond the dollar for something likely to appreciate.

One analyst said a common rule of thumb is that the yen will appreciate at the rate of an average 10 yen a year against the dollar for the next 10 years.

Another analyst, Citibank vice president Raymond Soudah, said, however, that it is not correct to assume that the oil countries are switching investments from dollars to yen assets on a large scale.

Rather, he said, they are keeping their old dollar investments but putting more of their new revenues into yen. "They don't want to keep all of their eggs in one basket, and the dollar has been weakening for the past five years," he said.

## Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Company	Revenue	Profit
Belgium		
Solvay	67,700	59,200
Revenue	1,690	1,830

SAS has named Kai Sotory executive vice president of the SAS

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## Analysts See Slowdown Through 1981 Recession: What's in Store for Europe?

Associated Press-Dow Jones

NEW YORK — Some observers have been declaring an end to the recession in the United States, but economic contractions abroad are raising fresh concerns among analysts.

"Europe, Japan and Canada seem to have entered recessions that may stretch into 1981," said Milton Ezrahi, senior economist of Lionel D. Edie and Co., a business consulting and investment management firm. "During the past few months, all of these important markets for U.S. goods have experienced a sharp drop in economic activity, with no sign of near-term relief."

Similarly, economists Irwin Kellner and William Schwarz, of Manufacturers Hanover Trust, foresee a slowing of world trade as the U.S. recession crimps imports into the United States and as slowdowns abroad put pressure on exports. Mr. Schwarz said the volume of world trade this year and next is expected to rise 3 percent, at best, compared with 6.5 percent in 1979.

Mr. Ezrahi said the economic slack abroad "threatens to feed back on the U.S., intensifying recessionary pressures in coming months and blunting the cyclical recovery expected in 1981."

He forecasts a 1.5-percent drop in real, or inflation-adjusted, gross national product in the United States this year and a recovery of only 0.2 percent in 1981.

The pace of business abroad has already slowed markedly, and "the slides in Germany, France and Canada were particularly severe," he said. Industrial production in the second quarter fell at seasonally adjusted annual rates of 13.5 percent in West Germany, 13.6 percent in France, 15.6 percent in Canada, 0.9 percent in Japan and 1.3 percent in Britain, he said. These nations account for more than 40 percent of the U.S. export market.

## Debt Payments Called Top Zaire Priority

Associated Press-Dow Jones

NEW YORK — High-level Zairian officials say their government's "No. 1 top priority" is meeting the country's staggering debt payments to Western creditors. They said this year's partly rescheduled payments have been made and a similar rescheduling is likely for next year.

The officials, surrounded and frequently coached by U.S. and European financial advisers, made the remarks in an interview following a speech by Namwisi Ma Koy, Zaire's minister of finance, before 50 business executives, journalists and advisers in New York.

In the speech, Mr. Namwisi said the \$550 million in debt payments that Zaire is making this year represents 27 percent of the country's revenue from mineral exports, which include more than 60 percent of the world's cobalt and industrial diamonds and a large share of copper.

Mr. Namwisi said Zaire's "economic contraction has been arrested." He said the gross national product dropped only 0.2 percent in 1979, in contrast to average annual decreases of 4.5 percent from 1975 to 1978. Inflation, more than 100 percent in 1978, was down to 17.8 percent this year.

He urged further Western investment, saying that the economy has stabilized.

At the interview, the Western advisers — including representatives of the Washington law firm Surry & Sons and the investment banking concerns of Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb and Lazard Freres — said they expected Zaire's payments to hold at about \$550 million a year.

Current scheduling calls for \$850 million in payments next year, but "it would be absolutely impossible for them to pay that," said one adviser. The advisers said the total debt was about \$5 billion.

U.S. State Department officials have put it at about \$6.4 billion.

Funds from the debt were used mostly to buy, from Western contractors, a series of lavish projects whose usefulness is widely questioned inside Zaire. The largest include a dam, still under construction, and a 1,000-mile power line to a region that is believed to have adequate hydroelectric potential on its own; and a futuristic nationwide satellite and microwave transmission system that does not work.

Mr. Namwisi blamed Zaire's financial problems on "a vicious circle of events" resulting from "the sudden reversal of copper prices in 1974-1975."

Reaction of the business executives was mixed.

J.L. Adams, a vice president of International Harvester, said his company is eager to win approval of its bid for a transportation project in Zaire. He said international Harvester is in partnership on the project with a Montreal engineering company, of which David Morse of Surry & Sons is chairman.

An officer of a large creditor bank said his bank did not have any exposure in Zaire because all its loans are guaranteed by the United States through the Export-Import Bank. He said his bank is not considering any further loans that are not guaranteed by a Western government.

## CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for September 26, 1980, excluding bank service charges

	1 Unit	100 Units	1,000 Units	10,000 Units	100,000 Units	1,000,000 Units
Amsterdam (Guilder)	1.80	180.00	18,000.00	1,800,000.00	18,000,000.00	180,000,000.00
Berlin (Mark)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Brussels (Franc)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Frankfurt (Mark)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
London (Pound)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Paris (Franc)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Rome (Lira)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Switzerland (Franc)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Geneva (Franc)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Madrid (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Barcelona (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Portugal (Escudo)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Lisbon (Escudo)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Spain (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Valencia (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Seville (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Barcelona (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Madrid (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
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Barcelona (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Madrid (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
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Barcelona (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Madrid (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
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Seville (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Barcelona (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Madrid (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
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Seville (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
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Barcelona (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
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Valencia (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Seville (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Barcelona (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Madrid (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Valencia (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Seville (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Barcelona (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Madrid (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Valencia (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Seville (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Barcelona (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Madrid (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Valencia (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Seville (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Barcelona (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Madrid (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Valencia (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Seville (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Barcelona (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Madrid (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Valencia (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Seville (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Barcelona (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Madrid (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Valencia (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Seville (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Barcelona (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Madrid (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Valencia (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Seville (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Barcelona (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Madrid (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Valencia (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Seville (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Barcelona (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Madrid (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Valencia (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Seville (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Barcelona (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Madrid (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Valencia (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Seville (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Barcelona (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Madrid (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Valencia (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Seville (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Barcelona (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Madrid (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Valencia (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Seville (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Barcelona (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Madrid (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Valencia (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Seville (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Barcelona (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Madrid (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Valencia (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Seville (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Barcelona (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Madrid (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Valencia (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Seville (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Barcelona (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Madrid (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Valencia (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Seville (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Barcelona (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Madrid (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Valencia (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Seville (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Barcelona (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Madrid (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Valencia (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Seville (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Barcelona (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Madrid (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Valencia (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Seville (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Barcelona (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Madrid (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Valencia (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Seville (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Barcelona (Peseta)	1.00	100.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Madrid (Peseta)	1.00	100.00				



















